THE

LITERARY PANORAMA.

FOR DECEMBER, 1807.

ESTABLISHED CHURCH IN IRELAND.

PAPERS RELATING TO THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH IN IRELAND, PRESENTED TO THE HONOURABLE THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, PURSUANT TO ADDRESS OF 6TH JULY 1807.—Ordered to be printed 29th July, 1807. Pp. 380 close print.

[Compare Panorama, Vol. III. page 236.]

The very notion of a Religious Establishment resting on the basis of law, implies a distinction, which, unless it be sanctioned by the opinion and voice of a decided majority of a nation, is not unattended by danger.

That institution which reckons ten enemies, constantly on the watch for its injury, to one friend, intent on promoting its prosperity, cannot but be in a precarious state. It is in vain to attempt to conceal the disparity of numbers, of power, of wealth, of assiduity, or of influence. These are so obvious and prominent that no eye can fail of perceiving them.

We are not, therefore, to be surprised, if we find the Protestant Church of Ireland, existing under difficulties of various descriptions. The regular income of the incumbent clergy, when demanded against the opinion of those who pay it, will have in their estimation the air of an exaction. They have no inducement arising from personal considerations, or feelings, to the exercise of liberality: to *add*, is out of the question; as well might a quaker *add* to his annual *sufferings*: the temptation is to diminution, and this being a general disposition, the individual extenuates his guilt, by considering it as no more than what is practiced by all around him.

But, besides the moderate yet constant stipend paid to the clergy yearly, there are incidental expences which the *zeal* of the people should be forewarned to expect, and be induced to provide against, particularly the erection and repair of structures dedicated to divine worship. But, whence should *zeal* originate? From those of opposite sentiments, from rivals? None acquainted with human nature, will be forward to depend on assistance from such: nor, indeed, can it be expected from them that *they* should improve those opportunities of benefiting their opponents, which Providence sometimes places within the reach of such as are heartily disposed to turn them to advantage.

These remarks are but too strongly confirmed by the state of the Church in Ireland, as evidenced by these reports. The incomes of many districts, called parishes, are so insufficient for the support of a resident clergyman, that several of them are united under one cure, and the duties of the pastoral office are performed, not so well as might be wished, but, as well as circumstances admit. Some of these unions are of long standing: some have been formed by authority of the Bishop: others by authority of the Privy Council; over these the Bishop has no power.

We are also to include in our consideration that several districts of Ireland are mountainous, that a very thin population is the whole which is scattered over them, and these of course present additional difficulties to a regular and prosperous establishment of a description not favoured by the nation at large.

We might add, that there are never wanting busy spirits who recollect, and enforce the recollection on others, that the Protestant is not the elder religion of the

country, but has obtained the ascendancy in consequence of events, which assume different hues as they are coloured or discoloured by the spirit of party. The sticklers for ancient formulas have much to say on their behalf, and the manner of their saying it is not always judicious, and very seldom is kind. In fact, the plea of "conscience" is not easily rebutted, where it is pleaded with sincerity; and, therefore, we cannot wonder when an order of men is perpetually commenting on this, and enlarging on it, that it should be maintained with perseverance, not to call it obstinacy. Of these persons, many never avowed allegiance to the British Government, they were educated in foreign seminaries of learning, they have imbibed principles utterly hostile to protestantism, they have sworn allegiance to a superior authority resident in foreign parts, and this authority their oath binds them to favour, support and promote, with their utmost powers and at every hazard.

These are sufficient causes, without seeking others, why the Protestant Church of Ireland, has been and must continue to be rather militant, than triumphant: and not so much augmented in splendour, as abased in means and predominance.

Nevertheless, being supported by law, the Church maintains a stability, and in spite of numerous obstacles it appears with as much dignity at present, as perhaps it ever has done: or if it has suffered some defalcations, they are no more than might be expected from the slow but incessant operations of time.

To enquire into these, and if possible, to remedy them, was a laudable effort of sovereignty and zeal. We have already stated the questions which were proposed on this occasion, with the general nature of the answers received in return. We shall now pursue the subject into particulars that may enable our readers to form a just idea of the present state of the Protestant Church of Ireland.

Several of the Churches in Ireland are reported to be mean *thatched* buildings. We have no conception that worship addressed to the deity may not be equally acceptable from a *thatched* shed, as from St. Stephen's painted Chapel: but there is such a thing as decency in the sight of men, and this is not consulted by such an inferiority of appearance. We shall offer as an instance that of Lowey, in the Bishopric of Kilmore; "A Church very old; the roof covered with straw. The inside kept in tolerable good repair. The parish poor, and little to be expected therefrom, and none from the First Fruits, as the Church has not been in such a dilapidated state as to prevent divine service being performed for 20 years back." Had the population which this Church accommodates been added, we might better have judged of its importance. Other Churches are reported to be "roofless beyond the memory of man:" others are "parts of other buildings;" others, "Church in ruins, parish too small to support one."

A contrast to the above is Fircall, which comprizes in fact, *seven* vicarages, and might, observes the Bishop, make excellent provision for at least *four* resident vicars: its length is 19 miles; breadth 3½ to 6 miles. The glebe stands thus:

Bally Boy . .	453 acres
Killaghly . .	528
Drumcullin .	405
Lynally . .	593
	2039

The patron presents to this as to one vicarage; his consent is necessary to a disunion. The difficulty of extending the comforts of life to some of the labourers in public instruction, is not greater than that of effecting a reduction where circumstances have been *too* favourable. Several of the parishes (for such we must call them) of certain unions, are distant from each other 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10 miles. We can only say on this distribution, that it is impossible the Protestant interest can flourish under it. Necessity may, we know, be pleaded as a reason for it: but that does not lessen the evil.

Without pursuing these remarks any further, we shall introduce a general view of the Church in Ireland, in the form of tables. It will be understood, that the table relating to the province of Armagh, is copied from one drawn up in the Report: this, therefore, may be depended on as accurate. The tables shewing the state of Leinster, Munster, and Connaught, have been formed by ourselves from the Report, with all the attention, and labour, which the subject demands, and to the best of our discernment.

ARMAGH.	Benefices.	Unions.	Churches.	Benefices without Churches.	Glebe Houses.	Benefices without Glebe Houses.	Benefices with Glebes.	Benefices without Glebes.	Incumbent actually resident.	Incumbents who live near, not in Parishes.	Incumbents who reside on other livings.	Incumbents absent with Permission.	Incumbents absent without Permission, and Livings Vacant.
Diocese.													
Derry	49	2	53	3	37	12	46	3	41	0	3	4	1 Vacant.
Raphoe	26	1	32	0	15	12	21	5	20	0	4	1	1 Vacant.
Clogher	43	2	51	4	29	14	40	3	27	0	8	7	1 Vacant.
Kilmore	32	6	35	0	9	23	31	1	9	9	7	4	2
Meath	92	40	90	12	37	54	75	17	45	10	19	13	2 Vacant. 1 Sinecure.
Dromore	23	1	24	0	13	10	16	7	13	7	0	3	None.
Down and Connor	26 38	7 20	31 44	4 1	11 11	15 27	18 22	8 16	19 24	0 4	6 6	0 0	1 Vacant. 4
Ardagh	24	8	26	5	10	14	22	2	10	0	12	1	1 Vacant.
Armagh	74	11	73	5	57	17	67	8	54	4	6	4	6
TOTAL	427	98	459	34	229	198	0	70	304*		123†		8 Vacant.
LEINSTER.													
Diocese.													
Dublin and Glandelagh	87	26	79	13	37	62	51	43	53	7	7	5	5
Kildare	43	19	28	15	9	32	22	19	17	5	5	12	1
Ferns	43	31	43	8	22	22	40	12	25	7	4	4	5
Leighlin	44	23	34	13	9	36	22	23	20	10	6	9	1
Ossory	62	22	41	22	19	42	45	15	26	7	19	9	—
TOTAL	279	121	225	51	97	194	180	112	141	36	41	39	12
MUNSTER.													
Diocese.													
Waterford and Lismore	12 43	10 24	7 24	7 10	7 7	6 35	11 29	2 13	3 12	5 5	4 23	— 1	— 2
Limerick	47	16	28	22	13	34	33	14	20	4	16	6	1
Ardfert and Aghadoe	43	22	19	22	6	37	27	16	14	5	19	5	—
Killaloe and Kilfenora	42 6	36 6	37 3	8 3	7 1	34 5	27 4	15 2	19 1	2 0	8 2	10 2	3 1
Cork	44	19	45	9	10	30	27	13	23	5	12	3	1
Ross	22	6	12	10	5	17	15	7	13	1	2	—	1
Cloyne	74	31	50	18	15	49	44	20	21	17	15	6	1
Cashel	31	21	23	9	17	14	8	23	19	12	8	2	5
Emly	22	12	14	6	9	13	8	14	11	4	2	4	—
TOTAL	416	203	261	124	97	274	233	139	146	60	109	39	15
CONNAUGHT.													
Diocese.													
Killala	11	7	13	2	7	4	11	—	10	—	—	1	—
Achonry	9	6	9	1	—	9	7	2	3	—	—	6	—
Elphin	33	7	26	7	8	—	—	4	10	7	13	3	—
Clonfert and Kilmacduagh	59	14	14	1	1	13	14	—	6	3	2	1	2
Tuam	22	19	20	6	4	18	11	11	9	—	7	6	—
TOTAL	134	53	82	17	20	44	43	17	38	10	22	17	2

Grants have been made by the Trustees of First Fruits, from July 1786 to July 1806, to Churches 210, Houses 209, Glebes 73.

N. B. These Grants were made for the whole Kingdom at large.

* Reside in or near Parish. † Non-resident, or Duty elsewhere.

These tables afford the most complete view of the state of the Church in Ireland, that we have been able to collect from the Report. They are, nevertheless, to a certain degree, *imperfect* and *incorrect*. They are *imperfect*, inasmuch as in sundry instances no Report of Churches, Glebe Houses, or Glebe Lands is annexed to the names of the benefices: yet, we are not certain that these benefices are absolutely destitute of such conveniences: and in other instances there are traces of Glebe Lands, and other ecclesiastical property, not at present in possession of the incumbent, though understood to have belonged *formerly* to the cure. We have also included in the column of Glebe, portions of land however small, and, in fact, too small to be of value: which tends to render the provision for the incumbent of more apparent extent, than the reality will justify.

These tables are also *incorrect*, in as much as in a few instances, where Churches and Glebe Houses, are reported "building," we have included these in their respective columns, as if they were finished: we have also marked the newly appointed incumbents, as if they actually *resided*; as they are mostly directed to reside, and it is hoped they will comply with that duty. A few Cathedrals and some chapels of ease, where they supply the place of parish Churches, are included among the Churches also, which tends to encrease the apparent number of those edifices. There are also Impropriations in some places, which we have not distinguished; neither have we marked those cures, the income of which is too small to support an incumbent: for these particulars; and for some others; such as which of the unions are episcopal, and which by order of council, the Cathedral establishments, and a few besides, the Report itself must be consulted. The number of Benefices formed into unions, also, occasions variations in a few instances: as some unions have several Churches. Nevertheless, these slight imperfections detract but very little from the value of these tables, which offer the *general* result, as near to the truth as could be expected on a first essay of the kind; and where various manners of drawing up the particulars have been adopted by the Bishops, who transmitted them.

We shall now transcribe the sentiments of the reverend the Bishops, themselves, as to the present state of their respective dioceses, on such points as appear to be either peculiar or instructive.

Query.—What is the best mode of applying such Funds as are now applicable, or hereafter may become so, to the purpose of building or repairing of Churches or Glebe Houses, or the improvement of Glebes, or otherwise?

Answer.—The Regulations directed by the Board of First Fruits, under the provisions of the statutes in the several cases, for applying the funds applicable to the purposes of building Glebe Houses, and of acquiring and improving Glebes, have been found, in general, to be effectual to these purposes; and the chief thing that appears to be requisite is, that these funds should be made adequate to the exigencies of the Church in Ireland. But where the Incumbents pay no regard to an injunction to build, something seems to be wanting to the powers vested in the Archbishops and Bishops, for applying a remedy. In all such cases, after two years possession, if the Benefice be of the yearly value of £150 per annum, or of three years possession if of £100, the Bishop is empowered, with the consent of the Lord Lieutenant, to sequester a fourth part of the profits of the Benefice, till a sum not exceeding a year and a half's income be received, which the Archbishop or Bishop shall cause to be laid out in building, improving, &c.

Besides the length of time it must take, including the expences of the sequestration, to collect this fund, and its inadequacy, when collected, to build a Residence suitable to the Benefice, and to make necessary improvements, instances have occurred in this Diocese, in which the Incumbents have expressed a determination to force the Bishop to have recourse to this remedy, as exonerating themselves from all trouble and all the risque of building, and throwing all the labour and responsibility on him; a consideration they think well worth the temporary deduction from their income. If the powers were to be extended to the sequestering a greater proportion of the profits, and to two years income, this remedy would be more efficacious.

Something also seems to be wanting to the powers on which the Board has formed its Regulations for building and rebuilding Churches. By a statute now in force, the Trustees are restricted from granting any money for building or re-building Churches, except where no public service has been performed for twenty years and upwards. In this Diocese are Churches threatening ruin,

for the re-building or thoroughly repairing of which no adequate fund can be expected to be raised by a parochial cess, from the small extent of the parishes, or by contributions, from the poverty of the Parishioners. In all such cases, might it not be expedient that the Incumbent and Churchwardens, with the sanction of the Archbishop or Bishop, should state to the Trustees what proportion the parish could afford to contribute, at a moderate cess, towards the re-building or effectually repairing the Church, and that the Trustees should be empowered to give whatever sum might further be requisite, within the extent of what they usually grant?

Further:—There are instances in which it would be highly expedient to change the site of the Church from where the ruins of the old Church are to be found, to a more convenient situation, and in which the wishes of the Protestant Parishioners coincide with those of the Incumbent and the Ordinary. But the consent of the Patron and of the Proprietors of land within the parish being a legal requisite, and they either being absent from the kingdom, or opposing the wishes of the majority of the resident parishioners, no Act of Council can be applied for to change the site. Might not the clause requiring the consent of the Proprietors of land be restricted to resident Proprietors? And might it not be sufficient to serve notice on the Patron, that an application for changing the site of the Church is intended to be made to the Lord Lieutenant and Council, and of the day on which it is to be taken into consideration, that he may have an opportunity of stating his objections, if any he have; the Lord Lieutenant and Council to judge of their validity.

Another great evil is felt in this Diocese from a similar provision, as the Law now stands, relative to the uniting or disuniting of parishes. The previous consent of the Patron and Incumbent is an essential requisite towards applying for an Act of Council in either case. In this Diocese are upwards of 45 parishes in the hands of Impropriators and Lay Patrons, exclusive of the Livings that are in the gift of the King, either with very small Vicarages endowed, or without any stipend whatever allowed for cure of souls. An arrangement of these parishes, so as to form them into perpetual Unions, for the purpose of procuring residence, supporting the churches, and the advancement of Religion and morals, is absolutely essential. But the necessity of procuring the previous consent of the Impropriators and Patrons stands in the way of the Bishop, in limine, and if they refuse that consent he has no remedy. Might it not be sufficient, in all such cases, that on the application of the Archbishop or Bishop to the Lord Lieutenant and Council, for an Act either to unite or disunite parishes, notice should be served, as in the former case, on the Impropriators, Patrons, and Incumbents, of the application, and of the day on which it should be taken into consideration, that they might submit their objections, if any they should have, to the Lord Lieutenant and Council.—T. L. *Meath.*

The bishop of Kildare has no residence in his diocese. There is extant in the registry a map of lands, belonging to the bishoprick, in which seven fields, viz. No. 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, are marked "Mensal Lands," and contain 67 acres and 1 rood; but, by a modern admeasurement, the same fields have been found to contain, of plantation measure, 72 acres 3 roods. In the above-mentioned old map, a field, adjoining the cathedral precincts, or church-yard, is distinguished by being entitled "The Palace," and it is there stated to contain 3 acres and 2 roods; but, by the modern admeasurement, it is no more than 3 acres. These lands were formerly and still are intersected by roads, and there have been no traces known of the palace in the memory of the oldest inhabitant of the town. The bishop of the diocese has not the power, by virtue of any existing law, to charge upon his successors any sum adequate to the building of a palace, by reason of the tenuity of the bishoprick.

Cathedral church of St. Bridget Kildare, of which the members are the Rev. Dixie Blundell, D.D. Dean; William Maunsell, precentor, of which precentorship the corps is Carne, a vicarage; Arthur M'Guire, chancellor; John Bayly, Treasurer; the corps of the treasurership is the vicarage of Knavenstown; John Williamson, first canon; Arthur John Preston, second canon; Francis M'Guire, third canon; and Ralph Dillon, fourth canon. To this church are appropriated the parishes of Dunmourgill, Carne, Knavenstown, and Lea, alias Lay. The aforesaid Rev. William Maunsell is archdeacon of the diocese. There are here no residences of any kind, belonging to the church, for the occupation of the Dean and Chapter. The bishop has not thought proper to call the Dean to the exercise of his duty, on account of his great age and infirmities. The other members of the cathedral are represented by a canon, who resides at present in the town, and performs duty for them all. The revenues of the church, though inconsiderable, are faithfully employed in keeping the choir in good repair; but the nave has been long in ruins.

At Lea, two miles from Portarlington, there is a decayed old church, which can scarcely be prevented by ordinary repairs from falling. It is inconveniently situated for the town, and equally so for the numerous Protestant inhabitants of the country. By a

plurality of voices, at a late vestry, it has therefore been determined to change its site, and to rebuild it still farther from the town, by which means Portarlington, containing about 1,500 inhabitants, will be in a worse state than it now is. In Portarlington there are two chapels and two schools, endowed by the Earl of Galway, in 1702: one chapel and school for Protestant French refugees, and the like for the English Protestant settlers and native Irish, on his estate. A rent charge of £40 per ann. was settled on each chaplain; £20 per ann. on the English schoolmaster, and £12 per ann. on the French master; and the bishop of Kildare, the diocesan, and his successors, were appointed trustees for ever. The chapels and schools with their endowments, were accordingly conveyed to the bishop for the time being, and shortly after, because there were many French Protestants in the place, a pension of £50 was granted to the French chaplain for the time being, which is enjoyed to this day. When the chapels were conveyed in trust to the bishop, they were newly built; repairs were little thought of; and the fund provided for that purpose, was only a fine of £20 to be paid on the demise of each of three lives, on the perpetual renewal of which the lands charged with the above rent of £122 are held for ever. At present, there is one sum of £20 in hand, which bears interest; but as the two chapels are absolutely in ruins, and must be shortly altogether abandoned for want of necessary repairs, the bishop considers himself (so far as the buildings are concerned) incapable of fulfilling the purposes of this trust. The rectory of this parish is appropriate to the dean and chapter of Kildare. The vicarage is endowed with one-third of the tythes: part of the town of Portarlington, situated in the King's county and parish of Clonchorke, must also be considered on this occasion. The ancient site of Clonchorke church is too remote from the town, which contains a great number of boarding-schools, kept by very respectable persons, for children of both sexes; and serious inconveniences must arise to such seminaries of education, if the children be debarred from the exercise of public worship. CHARLES *Kildare.*

If the result of the present commission of review should be in favour of episcopal authority, there yet will be wanting power sufficient to enforce residence to effect, so long as there may be *three* appeals against the decree of the bishop's court, viz. to the Metropolitan; to a Court of Delegates; to the King in council. The protraction and expense of such proceedings must greatly discourage the bishop from embarking in the contest: to which may be added, the total neglect of a parish for *years*, an evil of serious and extensive consequence. I must further observe, that, on a decree of deprivation, the laws do not allow the benefice to be sequestered; and the incumbent, if he be indifferent both to duty and character, which will generally be the case when the matter comes to this extremity, is encouraged to litigate and protract proceedings, however certain he may be of defeat, as, in most cases, he will retain more revenue, than the suit will annually cost him.

By the 1st of Geo. II. c. 15, the shortest time in which a bishop can by law enforce the building of a Glebe House, is ten years; the accomplishment of it will generally take twelve years. I never have heard of a single instance of this law being enforced through all its stages; the reason is manifest.

I believe the laws in being, if duly enforced, are sufficient to prevent unions, perpetual or episcopal, from being improperly made, and for preserving our churches from dilapidation; but I do not think that they are equally sufficient to preserve our Glebe Houses from the same. The statute, which is our chief guide, 10th W. III. cap. 6. though it might perhaps meet the evil of the day, is not applicable to our present circumstances.—*A.* dilapidates; if the successors *B.* & *C.* do not repair, *D.* has no remedy against *C.* unless he can prove in whose incumbency the dilapidations were incurred; and the building becomes a ruin, or is to be repaired by *D.* wholly innocent of neglect. If this act were repealed, and we were left to the common law as practised in England, which includes the *lapse* of time, as well as neglect of incumbent as *articles of dilapidation* (that is, it makes the revenues of the church, *at all times* answerable for the support of its buildings); I know not that we should want any other regulation. In this country, the practice has frequently been to allow the *lapse* of time to operate against the successor only: even the *ambiguity* of the fact often entails expense on the successor, which properly ought to belong to the predecessor.

E. *Leighlin and Ferns.*

To give a fair view of the state of the Diocese of Killaloe, it is necessary to state, that a very large proportion of that Property which was intended as Provision for Clerical Duty, has passed into the hands of Lay Persons; which has so reduced the incomes appropriated now to the Incumbents performing the duty, that a consolidation of several Vicarages has been found indispensably necessary to furnish the means of support—Nos 14. 16. 17. 18. are Rectories in private patronage; the Incumbents have no duties to perform; they are performed by the Vicars endowed.—The Incumbents of the Unions 13. 15. 20. 21. 22. are the Vicars endowed of most of them, and receive a very small income out of each. CHARLES *Cashel.*

The Unions of Parishes which form the Corps of Dignities and Prebends in the Cathedrals of Cashel and Emly, as in other Cathedrals in the Province of Munster, are of so ancient date, that they cannot now be traced to the period of their institution. Such Unions seem to have been always viewed differently from the Unions of Parishes unconnected with Chapters; for, though there existed the Stat. 2. G. I. c. 14. which had provided for the dissolution of Unions in general, it was yet found necessary to pass the Act 21 G. II. c. 8. to meet the particular Law of Unions which are the Corps of Dignities and Prebends, and to give a power in such cases to disappropriate Parishes lying remote from the Parish, which was to remain as a part of the corps of the Dignity or Prebend. In that Act it was made the condition of such disappropriation, that another Parish, at least equal in value, and lying contiguous or convenient, should be added in the place of the Parish disappropriated.

This condition has rendered it impracticable, in most instances, to dissolve these Unions, and to make new arrangements which would seem to promise advantage to the Public, and a greater ease in the performance of Clerical Duty. CHARLES *Cashel.*

The change which has taken place in the circumstances of the Country, has, as it should seem, brought about a corresponding change in the conduct of the Bishops. The number of Benefices has greatly increased within a few years by the dissolution of such Unions, and is yearly increasing. It is reasonable to attribute this to a sense of duty in the Bishops, who have abstained from making Episcopal Unions, when the causes, which the Law points out as the proper foundation for making such Unions, have ceased. I think there is reason to expect, that Episcopal Unions will hereafter be much less frequently made than heretofore. If however, any new Regulations should be deemed necessary, I recommend that the consent of a Superior should be made necessary to give validity to an Episcopal Union.

It is not to be denied, that there are circumstances in the Church Establishment, which, in theory, must be viewed as defects; but it is not so certain that these are found, in practice, to be attended with the evil consequences which might be expected from them; and there is much reason to question whether, in attempting to cure these defects, much more serious inconveniences would not be let in. I am of opinion, therefore, that it is not now necessary, and that it would not be expedient to alter the Laws affecting the Established Church in Ireland. I entertain no doubt that its discipline and general condition will be found to improve daily under the operation of the existing Laws, and the influence of improving views and habits, manifestly now progressive.—CHARLES *Cashel.*

As long as the particles which constitute the Benefices of this Diocese yield such scanty profits, and so few comforts as they do at present to the respective Incumbents, I do not conceive that any Dissolution of Unions, or other Distribution of Parishes would be expedient; except perhaps in the single instance of Beagh, which is at too great a distance from Ardraham, to which it is united, for the Parishioners to attend the Church there, or even for the Incumbent residing in the Parish of Ardraham to discharge the occasional Duties at Beagh. These two Parishes are moreover divided by the intervention of the Parish of Kilterton, a particle of the Union of Kilmacduagh; and the Parishioners of Beagh attend Divine Service at Gort, where the Church of Kilmacduagh stands, and are rated in parochial cesses by the Churchwardens of Gort, as of that Parish. I think a portion of Kilterton, adjacent to Ardraham, should be exchanged for Beagh; or a perpetual Curacy established at Beagh. —The Union of Kilcolgan, comprehending eleven Parishes, is supportable only by the consideration that, multitudinous as it is, one hundred and twenty pounds annually is the extent of needy support which it supplies to the Incumbent.—Leitrim is a Parish sufficient as to local extent and population to stand by itself; but under its present circumstances, and under its long-inherited dispositions towards the Church in respect to Parochial Dues, it cannot be separated from Lichmolassy, to which it has been long united, and leave a competent provision for the Incumbent of Lichmolassy and Balinakill, who ought to reside in or near the Town of Portumna; and where indeed the Earl of Clanricarde, the chief landlord, has expressed to me a zealous desire to promote the building of a Glebe House, and promised an accommodation, as far as twelve acres, towards the accomplishment of it.—Many new arrangements of Parishes, highly advantageous and conducive to the Establishment of the Protestant Church, might obviously be made in the Diocese of Clonfert, were the Government to extend to it the same policy under which it has been pleased at different periods to regulate, I believe, every other Diocese in Ireland: namely, to enable the Bishop, by granting him a Compensation, to restore the *Quarta Pars* (or certain portions of Tythe due out of different Parishes), or rather grant them (all Tythes being originally the property of the Diocesan) to the officiating Parochial Incumbents. Of such a measure, the first result would be to release the Diocesan from the necessity of employing a Tythe-Proctor; or, as it happens in some cases, the Incumbent wishes to become tenant to the *Quarta Pars*, from trafficking with one

of his Clergy for a property not unimportant to either. In the hands of the Incumbent, these portions would individually increase much in value: their dispartition would lay a reasonable foundation for the dissolution of several of the present Unions: new Churches and additional Incumbents might follow; a competency would be established for general Residence, and a single Manse House would no longer remain the opprobrium of the Union of two not inconsiderable Sees. In the instances of three Benefices, viz. Clonfert, Donanaughta, and Kiltormer, I have the best authority to assert that these three Benefices would afford equal, if not superior Incomes to six clergymen: and three additional Churches might be built in situations not remote from any Church, if the respective native Tythes of each Parish were relinquished by the Diocesan, and conferred upon the Incumbent. In respect to the Parish of Clonfert, upon any dissolution of the Union, I conceive it might be advisable to constitute it part of the Corps of the Deanery of Clonfert, which Dignitary is at present without cure of souls, in order to induce the Dean to reside at Clonfert; where, from the solitude of the situation, and uncivilization of the lower orders of people, such an association to the Residence of the Ordinary might prove very beneficial to the cause of Religion and Morality. It is obvious that, in many cases, by consolidating the Unions which are now Episcopal, a competent provision might be obtained for the structure of Glebe Houses; but is it not a Question of some difficulty, whether it would be prudent and political to render such extensive Unions perpetual, and preclude the commensurate provision for an increased Population, and an improved state of the Protestant Religion, at a future period, in this Diocese?—Would it be correct to expend upon the erection of a Glebe House, a sum adequate to the present profits of the whole of the Union, and afterwards subject a Successor, who might possess only a component part of the Union, to the payment of a full proportion of it?—This, I believe would be the consequence, as the Law now is, until four successive Incumbents should have paid off the original charge of the House; or, in the case of borrowing the money from the Board of First Fruits, until the interest should have liquidated the principal of the Debt.—If the Bishop should resign the Tythes, how could he be remunerated? This is a Question I will not presume to answer. It is well known, that, in the North of Ireland, in the time of James I., the Bishops were compensated for resigning their Tythes by Grants of Land: in other instances, by the Union of Sees: in others, by the consolidation of Benefices with Sees.

CHRIST. *Clonfert and Kilmacduagh.*

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Since the foregoing article was composed, we have received the

Report of a Deputation from the Hibernian Society, respecting the Religious State of Ireland: To which is annexed a Plan of the Society, together with a List of its Officers. 8vo. pp. 64. Printed for the Benefit of the Society. Price 1s. Williams and Smith, &c. London, 1807

OUR readers have already been informed, that a Society for the purpose of spreading the Gospel in Ireland has been established in London. [Comp. Panorama, Vol. I. p. 825.]

This Society sent over four deputies, who sailed from Holyhead July 24, and returned to England August 25, 1807. These gentlemen made their (hasty) Report in London on the day after their return, and it is now matured and published. We connect it with the foregoing article, because a part of it, which we shall extract, applies immediately to the same subject.

The *Protestant Episcopalians*, that is, the members of the established church, amount, it is computed, to half a million. The clergy belonging to this community are placed in a very responsible and arduous situation. Much attention is requisite, amidst the seductive influences of the Popish priesthood, in order to reclaim, preserve, encourage, and increase, the flock. At the same time, to say nothing of their emoluments and literary advantages, the sanction they derive from the State confers on the Protestant clergy an authority which is capable of being converted to the best account. It were well if they all entertained those views of the Gospel, cultivated those dispositions, and abounded in those labours, which the circumstances of Ireland so emphatically require. The churches are, for the most part, opened but once a day; in a country where the most pernicious errors prevail, this appears to be a mortifying deficiency. Yet, such is the far-spread apathy, even in populous towns, that, if there are two services, the second is deplorably thin. This surely could not be the case, were the minds of the people, during the first service, more generally affected by the impressive truths which some have the privilege to hear. The Deputation were in company with several clergymen who both dispense and adorn the doctrines of the Gospel. Should it please the Lord of the harvest to thrust forth many additional labourers, endowed like these, Ireland would have reason to rejoice; for though few converts, if any, from the Popish church, have been made by these clergymen, the pre-

cious seed of truth, scattered from their hands among nominal Protestants, has produced some correspondent fruit. It is most devoutly to be wished, that those who induct into the sacred office, and those who are inducted, may indeed be moved by the Holy Ghost; then will the shepherds "feed the flock of God, taking the oversight thereof, not by constraint, but willingly, not for filthy lucre's sake, but of a ready mind, neither as being lords over God's heritage, but being ensamples to the flock." If the established church of Ireland is to be supported with effect, the people must see their ministers; their ministers must emulate the diligence of the Catholic priests; they must be more exemplary than they. They must faithfully preach the word both in public and from house to house:—in a word, they must be such, in their doctrine and manner of life, as bigots, formalists, and hirelings, whether Popish or Protestant, assail, yet fear—disdain, yet envy—calumniate, yet inwardly applaud.

Our readers will make their own remarks on this representation. These gentlemen pass unqualified censure on the conduct of the *Protestant Charter schools*: as Sir J. Carr did the same, we fear there is too much cause of reprehension. But they also recommend, as one of the most promising measures that can be taken, the establishment of schools in different parts, especially where the Catholic population is numerous; observing, that

Wherever there is a ministerial station, there should also be, in addition to a Sunday school, a school (at least for boys) throughout the week.

Schoolmasters should, perhaps, be more numerous than ministers; yet in fixing them regard should be had to the probability that they will prepare the way for the latter, and thus, in due time, be enlivened by the presence of suitable companions. The Society will at once see the necessity of selecting for this office, as well as for the ministerial, prudent and pious men, apt to teach, formed to conciliate the hearts of their pupils, and to subdue the prejudices of their neighbours, and resolved to persevere in their endeavours as long as Providence shall seem to direct. It may not be requisite always, or even generally, to afford, except on the Sabbath, gratuitous instruction. Probably, the terms which a man, even of respectable accomplishments, would be entitled to demand, will sometimes be cheerfully offered.

Could Government be prevailed on to sanction some well concerted plan for the educating and establishing of schoolmasters, the effect, it is believed, would soon demonstrate the policy of a liberal grant. For thus a number of intelligent and excellent persons would be scattered through the country, every where inculcating and exemplifying diligence, sobriety, justice, attachment to the Constitution, and obedience to God. At least, the proposal of a measure tending to impart the slightest relief, and especially of one promising so much utility, in a scene of confusion and distress, will not be deemed intrusive. For, though the honour of executing such a measure, under the direct sanction of Government, should not be devolved on the Hibernian Society, the Deputation cannot forbear urging what they know to be in itself a most patriotic measure; and they are confident, that if proper agents, that is, persons fearing God, hating covetousness, and thoroughly imbued with evangelical benevolence, were appointed, the measure, as well as the motive, would approve itself to every enlightened friend of Ireland, and of the British Empire at large.

We are sorry to learn, that Ireland is not yet ripe for the benefits to be derived from the dispersion of the Scriptures in that country. The Catholic clergy oppose it vigorously, and policy seems to require *at present* a less obtrusive conduct. "*Roman Catholics themselves have written what their brethren should be amply supplied with, and what Protestants, therefore, would do well to republish, and diffuse through every Irish county.*" This hint is extremely valuable. We know, that the best informed Catholic authors have expressed themselves on the most important subjects of the Christian faith, in language not unworthy of Protestants: and judicious selections from the works of such would be more likely to propagate truth, than those of their *violent* (however correct) opposers. Under this management the Fathers and Saints of the Romish communion may be of use. That it is very desirable *something* should be done, appears from the testimony of these deputies, who report, that

The *Roman Catholics* are by far the most numerous. Even in Dublin, they are probably five to one; in every province, except Ulster, they abound in a much higher proportion; and there are many strong indications, that, out of the larger towns, their prosperity, as far as numbers imply it, has for several years past been rapidly increasing. New chapels, capacious and advantageously situated, meet the eye in almost every direction. It is said, that there are *two* parishes in the North, where not a single Catholic resides; but, on the other hand, there are *many* parishes equally destitute of Protestants,

and many more which contain only five or six. Intermarriages are found, in consequence of the tormenting importunity employed by the Catholics, to terminate, on the whole, abundantly in their favour. Very few renounce their communion, while several, who were brought up Protestants, are persuaded to embrace it. Their attachment to the Romish church is invigorated by the ever-active spirit of their priests, whose watchfulness and assiduity it were well if the teachers of a purer faith would but imitate.

Of late, these revered, or rather, dreaded men have kept peculiarly on the alert, as if suspecting that their church was in danger. When they discover that any of their disciples have been hearing a Protestant minister, they rebuke, or enjoin penance, as the case appears more or less excusable; and they have been known to drive off with manual violence those whom curiosity had thus far led into the precincts of heresy.

The existence of two languages in the same country, where one of them is in a manner confined to those who virtually discard the Scriptures, is an evil of no small magnitude. In the case of Ireland, it demands the most serious consideration. The native language, though commonly spoken, particularly in the province of Connaught, is read by a comparatively small number, nor can it generally be taught, for want of elementary books to shew the power of the letters singly, and when compounded into syllables and words. In this language, therefore, the Scriptures, though Popish jealousy and fraud were out of the question, cannot circulate, till such books be published, and brought into current use.

It is certain, that at present, the dispersion of the Holy Scriptures in Irish can at most be very limited,—that those who understand them in that language, understand them also in English, and therefore, that the *immediate* call for their dispersion does not strike the mind as being peculiarly urgent.

We take it for granted, that these gentlemen never saw any foreign Roman Catholic country; and we are therefore not surprised at the wonder they express at the open violation of the sacred day of rest, at the performance of *stations*, and pilgrimages, whether in person, or by deputy, and at other practices of the Romish Church. What proportion *can* such superstitions bear in Ireland, to those which even modern times witness on the continent?

The general tenor of this pamphlet is gloomy: we hope that these gentlemen have seen things in the worst light; but that circumstances call aloud for exertion by those who have the power, in a regular and orderly manner, with zeal, yet with discretion, we hesitate not to infer. We infer, too, that good policy, no less than real piety, unites in recommending the attempt, and that if effectual means were adopted to enlighten the minds of the Irish as a nation, they would become better subjects, as well as better men, better neighbours, and better Christians.

Caledonia: or an Account, Historical and Topographic, of North Britain; from the most Ancient to the present Times; with a Dictionary of Places, chorographical and philological, in four volumes. Vol. I. Royal qto. pp. 907. Price £3. 3s. imperial £4. 14. 6. Cadell and Davies. London 1807.

THERE is, no doubt of it, a pleasure in the study of antiquities which is known only to the antiquarian adept; one who delights in disclosing the secrets which time has with great assiduity concealed from the observation of the human race, in general, and has placed beyond the attainment of ordinary exertion. Human life, and occupation, allow but seldom, and to very few persons, effectual opportunities of prying into the hidden deposits of time: and if opportunities are occasionally granted, the abilities of those thus favoured, are not always equal to the task of doing them justice. The study of antiquities, in fact, demands an assemblage of talents, which is not every day to be met with; who should possess more learning in things, as well as in words, than an antiquary? to whom is the talent of discrimination of greater importance? who has equal occasion for patience and resolution; for a determination proof against fear, and a caution jealous even of hope? The hazard which attends the giving of his opinion, is not small to a man of peace, for whom controversy has no charms: yet if his convictions are to be buried in silence, what avails his diligence of research, or his felicity in improving obscurities into discoveries. Fortune may favour him, but to what purpose, if he may not communicate the result of her favours, and modestly confess his obligations to a goddess who though blind, can see well enough to discern among the crowd those who distinguish themselves by their abilities, and who though fickle herself, yet rarely smiles on any but such

as are endowed with steadiness and perseverance.

The study which demands the exercise of talents so considerable and so varied, *should* reward its votaries by enjoyments of no ordinary description, and derive delight from what the majority would pass over without notice. The subject, it is confessed, is not always of importance, but the gratification of discovery is never inconsiderable; it shall be true, that a banker may value a current coin more highly, but what man of science would therefore exchange an Otho for a guinea? The speculative mind has pleasures peculiarly its own: and we must add pains too, for what can be so painful as disappointment, or what so mortifying as to watch the gradual vanishing of an hypothesis, our own hypothesis! before the radiance of truth, and the critical examination of better instruction.

Only those who have formed, and cherished, and almost matured, the conceptions of their own minds, can estimate the anguish which attends the reluctantly admitted conviction that we have been deluded by a phantom. On subjects so obscure the judgment may be bewildered by too lively imagination, as a traveller in the night is led astray by an *ignis fatuus*, and it is well for the wanderer, in both cases, if he is able to return without having suffered by a mischief, the effects of which may be lasting to his person or repose.

He therefore is a bold man who departs from the common path, and dares to pursue a track which others have not trodden. He who takes a road different from that of his fellow travellers, who explores his way with great pains and labour, and whose vigilance suffers neither abatement nor interruption, must, at least, be applauded for his courage, and if he arrive happily at his journey's end, he deserves the honours which await the adventurous. Such a man is Mr. Chalmers: dissatisfied with the opinions and deductions of those who have studied the antiquities of Scotland, he boldly quits, and in some instances directly opposes, their authorities. Unappalled by difficulties, considering labour as nothing, assiduous, irrepulsible, indefatigable, he has spent many years of his life, (above twenty that we know of,) in the pursuit of truth among the wilds of Caledonia: he has seen whatever his official engagements permitted him leisure to see, with his own eyes: he has maintained a very general correspondence throughout the country of which he was intent on illustrating the history: he has profited by the good offices of friends, and has studied attentively, the works, which foregoing antiquaries have communicated to the world. We have said already, that he differs from them without hesitation; and he states his evidences with clearness, we trust, also, with impartiality.

We may safely lay it down as a principle worthy of attention in the absence of written history, that in proportion to the length of time which a people has occupied a country, and to the density of the population of that people, will be the number of the names of places and objects, with which they were conversant. A passing traveller, a mere sojourner, imposes no lasting name on the place of his rest. Wherever the number of these appellations was greatest, the probability also is greatest, that some should be adopted by succeeding generations, even if not of the same people, and should thereby be transmitted to posterity. We may conclude, also, that original appellations would be significative; "the *white* rock," would never be given as a name to a *black* rock, still less to an open strand: "the fiercely-falling cataract" is an object marked by the hand of Nature for distinction, and cannot be confounded with the slowly-moving stream, or the stagnant lake. On whatever Nature has fixed a decided character, that character strikes all men, without distinction of nation, and each in his own language would affix to it that epithet which described its most striking and obvious qualities. If, then, the name by which such an object is known, among the present race of inhabitants, who reside around it, is in no degree descriptive, we are, unquestionably, at liberty to enquire, whether, in some other language, that very term is not strictly appropriate to the character which Nature has perpetuated. If it be, the coincidence deserves remark: and if such coincidences be multiplied, if numerous and extremely diversified objects have retained names perfectly inapplicable in a modern language, yet aptly descriptive in an ancient language;—if they be of such kinds as are not likely to have received secondary

names, or names which mark similitude to distant objects, and which may have been imposed by recollection, then we are led to infer, that at some period, more or less remote, these objects received their names from that nation in the language of which they are significant.

But, the labours of mankind have their character also: religious rites, civil customs, forensic establishments, have been diversified almost to infinity among the nations of the earth; and if we find memorials of such institutions remaining, where now a change of religious persuasion or national manners has rendered them useless, we infer that they derived their origin from a people to whom they were of use, and to whose general conduct and opinion they correspond.

The union of these two modes of proof affords a presumption rising to certainty, in behalf of that nation in whose language the traditionary names of places are significative, and whose rites, we know, required those very preparations which time still suffers to bear their evidence.

Mr. C. finds the rudiments of the ancient British or Welsh language, in most of the Latinized names of places in Britain, as well north as south, which have been preserved to us by Roman writers. *Dun* or *Din* imports a fortified place: whence, *Dunum*, *Londinum*, Vin*donum* Mils*idunum*, Camelo*dunum*, Riga*dunum*, Mari*dunum*, &c. He finds it also in the names of rivers, and mountains; and by the help of the very ingenious Mr Owen's Welsh Dictionary he confirms his idea of the prevalence of this language anciently, even in the North. He gives lists of words, for the purpose of comparing Irish terms with North British: and comparing South British appellatives with North British. He enlarges on the druidical remains, circles of stones, cairns, cromlechs, rocking stones &c. discovered in the North: with the barrows, and other tumuli of antiquity. His notice of the various *strengths* (forts) of the natives, before the times of the Romans, and of the skill manifested in chusing their situations, is equally instructive and ingenious. He has found them, where not many would have taken the trouble to seek for them.

Mr. Chalmers employs these arguments to evince, that originally the same people inhabited the whole of Britain, that the same rites, manners, and language, prevailed throughout the island, and therefore that the nation was but one.

That Britain was originally peopled from the East, admits of no doubt, and Mr. Chalmers might have derived an advantage to his hypothesis, by comparing the stone circles, &c. of our island with those still extant in Persia, or with the descriptions of others which occur in Holy Writ.

How long the original settlers enjoyed their settlement without intrusion, cannot be so much as guessed at: Britain might then, as it does now and always has done, excite the cupidity of some by its advantages, and afford shelter to others by its security. Mr C. proves with sufficient clearness, that at the time of the Roman invasion, where written history begins, the island was occupied by distinct nations: and that the nature and face of the country determined the progress and extent of the Roman arms.

Mr. C. divides his work into periods. The *Roman period*, from Agricola's arrival in north Britain A.D. 80, to the abdication of the Roman authority, A.D. 446, forms the first book.

This includes disquisitions on the Aborigines of North Britain, on their tribes, situations, and antiquities: on the campaigns of Agricola; the transactions of Lollius Urbicus, the treaty of Caracalla with the Caledonians, &c. Mr. C. has been at great pains to trace the progress of the Roman arms, beyond the Tay, and he finds remains of camps, forts, &c. in the whole of the country east of the Grampians, corresponding indeed, with the districts which were, properly speaking, under regular subjection to royal authority. It is known to our readers, that Scotland was not penetrated by roads west of the Grampians, till of late years, and that that district was peopled by a race of men different from the lowland Scots.

The second book, includes the *Pictish period* from A. D. 446 to 843, when that people was overthrown, but we rather think consolidated with the prevailing party; and we doubt whether Kenneth Mac Alpin, may not be said to have annihilated the Pictish Kingdom in much the same sense as George III. has annihilated the Kingdom of Ireland: which we know has not been by destroying the inhabitants

of that island. Figurative language misunderstood, has given rise to many mistakes of a like kind; and this is not the only *destruction* mentioned by history, which ought to be understood of *incorporation*.

This book comprizes the history of the Saxons in Lothian, (Mr. C. settles many more Saxons, and South Britons, in the north, than we had supposed probable) that of the Islands, the Shetlands, Orkneys, and Hebrides, with the Introduction of Christianity. A truly interesting subject!

The third book presents the union of the Picts and Scots, with their civil and ecclesiastical history, laws, manners, customs, antiquities, learning and language. This book will be at once gratifying yet offensive to the antiquaries of the north; for this, and for bringing so many of the illustrious families of Scotland from England, as he does in his fourth book, Mr. C. must expect retorts.

The Saxon colonization of North Britain, forms the principal subject of the fourth book: with a general view of the state of the times and manners. This interval Mr. C. has laboured with great diligence, he has examined records and documents, of various descriptions: but chiefly those of religious foundations, chartularies, &c. His list of English settlers, with sketches of their families, afterwards eminent, occupies 120 pages, and greatly exceeds what we thought could possibly have been compiled on the subject. A sketch of the subsequent history concludes this volume. We are obliged to Mr. C. for this arrangement, as this volume, though in fact one of four, is thereby rendered independent of the others, and complete in itself;—though we hope to see it more truly complete in consociation with its brethren. We acknowledge, that the perusal of this introductory portion of the work, excites our wishes for the prolonged health and powers of the author, and for the speedy appearance of the remainder. We are persuaded that the heaviest part of the whole is over, and that what remains is capable of affording superior gratification to general readers. We shall not criticise Mr. C.'s style; it is usually clear, but not seldom rather cumbrous; he uses some words in acceptations not common, though perhaps correct, and occasionally, we are induced to wish for a different arrangement of his language, which would have conveyed his ideas with more precision. These, and some other peccadilloes, are lost to the antiquary, in the general merit of the volume, which is, Information, though the critic may discern them. Mr. C.'s labours can be appreciated only by those who have experienced the difficulties attendant on a search after truth, especially on subjects of antient date; and such will thankfully accept the services which he has rendered to their favourite and interesting study, as well as to general literature.

We leave to others the task of examining closely into some of Mr. C.'s speculations, which are not established beyond controversy; and shall now proceed to submit a few extracts from the work, for the information of our readers.

The account of the ancient canoes which Mr. C. gives in a note p. 100, is interesting to those who know their obligations to the wooden walls of old England.

"In Locher-moss, near Dumfries, an extensive tract of swampy ground, through which runs the Locher, there have been discovered several canoes: one of these Pennant examined; and found to be 8 feet 8 inches long, the cavity inside being 6 feet 7 inches in length; it was 2 feet broad: 11 inches deep; and at one end, there were the remains of three pegs, for the paddles; and, it appeared to have been hollowed by the action of fire, in the manner of the American Indians. In the same morass, another canoe was dug up, which was 7 feet long, and dilated to a considerable breadth, at one end; an *iron* grapple, or anchor, was discovered with one of these canoes; and paddles, and oars, and other similar antiquities, have been found, in Locher-moss, which is 10 miles long, and more than 2 miles broad. Pennant's Tour v. iii. p. 93-4. Stat. Acco. v. i. p. 60, vol. v. p. 3....The greatest of all the canoes, which were thus discovered, in North Britain, was that which was found in 1726, near the influx of the Carron into the Forth; and was buried fifteen feet in the South bank of the Forth; it was 36 feet long, 4 feet broad, in the middle, 4 feet 4 inches deep, 4 inches thick in the sides; and it was all of one piece of solid oak, sharp at the stem, and broad at the stern: this canoe was finely polished, being perfectly smooth within, and without; the wood was of an extraordinary hardness and had not one knot, in the whole block. Reliquiæ Galeanæ, p. 241-2; Hutch. Cumber. v. i. p. 12.

Was this some Man of War of the Line? commanded perhaps by some an-

tient British Admiral, a Nelson, renowned far and wide for skill and intrepidity? Mr. C. seems to think, that Currachs, having bodies of wicker covered over with leather, were *improvements* in the art of ship-building: others may think them contemporary vessels, without considering them as superior to canoes of the dimensions of that above described.

The following is a fair specimen of the sentiments and style of the work.

"The Scots, who are not mentioned in classic authors, before the days of Claudian, and of Porphyry, seem to have given their obscure name to the people, and acquired the chief sway in Ireland, before the conclusion of the third century. As there is no proof, whatever chroniclers may say, and theorists may dream, that the Scots came from *abroad*, the *Scoticæ gentes* must have acquired, within their original island, a *local habitation*, and a *name*. As the inhabitants of Ireland are indiscriminately called, by classic writers, *Hyberni*, and *Scoti*, after the fourth century, we may infer, that the *Hyberni*, and *Scoti*, were the same people, under different designations. And, Camden intimates, after many conjectures, that the Scots were merely the descendants of those Britons, who of old inhabited Ireland, as Diodorus Siculus informed the world, when Ireland became first noticed, as a British isle. [Hollands' Camden p. 124.] As the Scots were indigenous in Ireland, so was probably their name. And, from their own language, they acquired the appellation of *Sceite*, which signifies in Irish, *dispersed* and *scattered*; and they thus appear to have obtained this characteristic name, from their passion for enterprize, during ages of perturbation. The Scots were originally noticed by the Roman government, as a maritime people who infested, by their frequent incursions, the western shores of Romanized Britain; and the country of the Scots, was, therefore, different from Britain. Ancient Scotland was, undoubtedly, an island whatever theorists may have thought; and therefore ancient Scotland was certainly not a distinct island, from Ireland, whatever chroniclers may have said." Mr. C. adds in a note, "Ammianus Marcellinus, in speaking, vol, xxvii, of this people, intimates their qualities, when he says, "Scoti per diversi vagantes." And see the *Genuine History of the Britons*, throughout; the erudite writer proves (1) that the Scots came neither from Scythia nor Spain: and (2) that they derived their appropriate name, from their acquired quality of *roving*." p. 172.

Among the most noticeable customs of the Pictish period that called *Tanistry* merits distinction. This was common to the Irish sovereignty, and to that of Argyle in Scotland.

During the life of the reigning king an heir presumptive was chosen, under the name of *Tanist*, who commanded the army, during the monarch's life and succeeded him, after his demise. According to this law, the possessor could not resign his rights, or his name, which he possessed, only, during his own life, without the consent of the tribe;—A man of full years was to be preferred before a boy, and an uncle before a nephew, whose grandfather survived the father. This law considered who among the kin was most worthy of the blood, and name of the tanist: and women were held incapable of this distinction: Allan the lord of Galloway, and constable of Scotland, died in 1234, leaving three legitimate daughters, and a bastard son. The Gallowidians, animated by their ancient law, disregarded the title of the daughters, and preferred the right of the son, as incontrovertible: and they petitioned Alexander II. praying that the son might be appointed their lord, with the accustomed rights. The king preferring justice to ambition rejected their petition, saith lord Hailes. But, his Lordship did not see this passage in the juridical lights, which have now been exhibited to the reader's eye. The Gallowidians broke out into insurrection, with the bastard at their head. Alexander suppressed this rising with great difficulty: and re-established the female line. Annals v. i. p. 251. Chron. Mailros, p. 201. M. Paris, p. 294. Galloway being *governed by its own proper laws*,—it follows that the Galloway men were right, and Alexander II. was wrong; the bastard son having a more legal title; says Mr. Chalmers, pp. 307 and 444.

The Irish women of whatever rank, seem not to have been entitled to the slightest possession of land, under the Brehon law. They were assigned a certain number of their father's cattle, as their marriage portion, which in the Irish speech is called Spre, that literally means cattle: Cṫodh also signifies both *cattle* and *dowry*, which in those times, and in those countries, were synonymous." p. 307.

By the favour of an obliging friend to our work, our readers have seen in the COLLECTANEA OF BRITISH ANTIQUITIES, the fines payable for homicide, and the division of it among the kindred. [Comp. Panorama Vol. II. p. 383.] also that the whole kindred was bound to keep their relative from doing mischief. We find the same institution in Scotland.

The *Regiam Majestatem* of the Scotish law hath a whole chapter; setting forth "the *Cro* [mulct] of ilk man, how mikil it is." The *Cro of the king himself*: "Pro le Roi d'Ecosse est mille vaches, u traeis mill oras; c'ést a scavoir, tres ores chaque vache." The Cro of *the king of Scots is, a thousand cows, or three hundred oras*, that is to say, three oras for every cow. And this was undoubtedly the law of the ancient Irish, and Scoto-Irish. Even by a statute of William the Lion, "Give ane slaies anie man, he shall give twenty-nine kye, and one young kow; and make peace with the friends of the defunct, *conforme to the law of the countrie*." Skene's Stat. of king William. ch. vi."

It was an ancient custom of the Irish, which was called the custom of *Kincogish*, and which is that every head of every sept, and every chief of every clan, should be answerable for every one of their sept or kindred, when he should be charged with any crime. This was also an ancient custom among the Scoto-Irish. And it is remarkable that both in Ireland, and in Scotland, this ancient custom was adopted into the Statute book of both those countries from the usefulness of the custom to the end [proposed by establishing it.] p. 308.

The following description of the manners of the Gaelic people, proves that they stood in need of great additional restraints, both civil and religious: this origin of mottoes to certain coats of arms is natural enough.

The natural state of the Gaelic tribes, both in Ireland and Scotland, was that of war. Among such a people, who were addicted to such manners, there existed a thousand causes of quarrel, not only between individuals, but among clans. Their irritability induced them to suspect injuries, and their bravery prompted them to resent wrongs. The war-cry was no sooner raised, and the *fiery cross* carried through the district, than every warrior of the clan repaired to the accustomed rendezvous, in order to maintain the character of the chief, and to vindicate the rights of the tribe.

The war-cry may be traced up to the earliest ages, among the most ancient people. It was a sort of watch-word, by which the individuals of the same clan recognised each other, either amidst the darkness of night, or the confusion of battle. And, the cries of war were of very different kinds: The most common were the names proper; as, when Gideon gave *his cry* to his party against the Midianites: *To the Lord and to Gideon.* Others were cries of invocation, such as the cry of Montmorency: *God assist the first Christian.* But, the most interesting were the cries of rendezvous, as *Montjoie St. Denis*; rally under the banner of St. Denis. The Celtic nations seem to have been peculiarly attached to the war-cry, owing, perhaps, to the hostile state of society, wherein they usually lived. The Irish, in all their encounters, commonly used a general exclamation; crying out, as we know from Spenser, *Feragh! Ferragh!* [act like a man: fight stoutly.] The usual war-cry of each particular tribe was *Abo*, which seems to have been a common interjection: as *Butler-Abo*, *Crom-Abo*, which the Irish parliament attempted, in vain, to abolish, in opposition to the manners of the people. [These two cries, in particular, and all other clannish watch-words, were abolished by the Irish Stat. 10. Hen. 7. chap. 38, which directed, that no lord, or gentleman, should use any other *call*, but only *St. George*, or the *King*.] The Duke of Leinster, notwithstanding this statute, assumed *Crom-Abo*, as his appropriate *motto*, without much deranging private quiet, or disturbing the public peace. [*Crom* is the name of a castle belonging to the family, so that, the purport of this war-cry is, "Hie away, to *Crom*-castle."] During the turbulent times of Elizabeth, the war-cry of O'Neal was *Lamh-dearg-Abo*, that is *bloody hand*, which is O'Neal's badge, the arms of Ulster, and the cognizance of the baronets. The war-cry of O'Brien was *Lamh-laidir-Abo*, or the *strong hand*. The Scots Irish brought with them . . . a general cry . . . *Albanich*, which they usually raised before the onset. Among the people of North Britain, the war-cry was called Slughorn, and often the Slogan; yet generally the name of the place where the the clan were to meet, on the approach of danger, was the word of alarm. The chief of the Mackenzies had for his Slughorn, *Tultoch-ard*, or the high hill. The chief of the numerous clan of the Grants had for his war-cry *Craig-elachie*, or rock of alarm. The chief of the Macphersons had *Craig-ubhe*, or the black rock, for his Slughorn. The chief of the Macdonalds had, for his Slughorn, *Craig-an-Fhithitch*, the rock of the raven. The chief of the Macfarlanes had, for his Slughorn, *Loch-Sloy*, a place, in the district of Arrochar, at the head of Loch-Lomond .....The war-cry of Braemar, in Aberdeenshire, is *Cairn-na-cuimhne*, the cairn of remembrance. Even now, after so many customs have been buried in oblivion, if this cry be raised, within that district, in any fair, or assembly of people, all the men collect [together] for the purpose of protecting the injured individuals. The district of Glenlivet has, also, for its war-cry, *Bochail*, the name of a well-known hill, in this vicinity. If this cry be raised, even at this day, in any of the neighbouring markets, the men assemble; and tumult ensues. After the revolutions of a thousand ages [1—years.] Such

are the singular remains of ancient manners, when government was feeble, and the law was unheard.

The Gaelic clans of the west and north, communicated these singular customs to the Saxon septs of the south and east . . . . the war-cry of the potent family of the Scots of Buccleugh was *Alemoor*, from its commodious situation, in the midst of the clan. . . The Maxwells had for their cry "*I bid you bide Wardlaw*,"* which is the hill above Caerlaverock castle, where the clan rendezvoused. The Johnstons, when they were the wardens of the borders, assumed for their slagan, "*Light thieves all*," which was merely the command of the warden to alight from their horses, and submit to the law." p. 461. &c.

We know that it was customary in England for the lord of the soil to transfer the inhabitants upon it, whenever he sold his property: we find the same practice obtained in Scotland.

David in the second year of his reign, granted to Sir Alexander Lindsay the thanage of Dounay, in Forfar shire, "cum bondis, bondagiis, nativis, et eorum sequelis." Robert the steward, and earl of Strathern, granted to sir Robert Erskine, and Christian de Keth, his wife, all his lands of Nisbit and Edinham, "cum *tenandiis* et serviciis libere tenentium cum *bondis*, *bondagiis* et *nativis*, ac eorum sequelis." . . . . Gilbert, the Bishop of Aberdeen, granted, in 1392 to William Lange, one of his canons, for life, his lands of Breness, in Buchan, with the huntings, fishings, and the *nativi*."

Mr. C. adduces the testimony of various other charters to the same effect. He relieves his countrymen, however, from the improper construction put on the *merchetis mulierum*, which some have rendered *market of women*, and others have supposed to denote a right of the lord of the soil to familiarity with the persons of brides previously to their accompanying with their husbands. He proves that it was the same custom as was established in Wales, of a certain payment made to their superior, on that occasion. In Wales it was fixed according to the rank of the party; and might be considered as an honourable way of taking leave, the woman now being about to form part of another family and association. We presume it was the same in Scotland.

Mr. C. sets the history of Macbeth, in a light entirely new. He shews that the story of Boece is wholly his own; that Lady Macbeth, the instigator of the crime in Skakespeare's drama, "with great strength of character, had the most afflictive injuries constantly rankling at her heart; a grandfather disthroned, and slain; a brother assassinated; and her husband burnt, within his castle, with fifty of his friends; herself a fugitive, with Lulach, her infant son. Such were the injuries, which prompted the lady Gruoch's vengeful thoughts; and which "filled her, from the crown to the toe, topfull of direst cruelty." Amidst her misfortunes, she married Macbeth, the maormor of Ross, who was then in the prime of life; and who was of still greater power than her first husband . . . Duncan was not slain at Macbeth's castle . . . Macbeth was inaugurated as king of Scots, supported by the clans of Moray, and Ross, and applauded by the partizans of Kenneth IV. His administration was vigorous and beneficent. He even practised hospitality, which gives shelter to the fugitive. During his reign, plenty is said to have abounded; justice was administered; the chieftains who would have raised disturbances, were either overawed by his power, or repressed by his valour.—Yet the odious crime, by which Macbeth acquired his authority seems to have haunted his most prosperous moments. He distributed largesses to the clergy, and even at Rome. The son of Duncan at length slew him, Dec. 5, 1056, after a reign of 17 years. A son of his is said to have fallen with him. He was succeeded by Lulach: who fell before the fortune of Malcolm April 3, 1057. As to Banquo and Fleance, Mr. C. wholly dismisses them from existence. "History," says he, "knows nothing of Banquo, the thane of Lochaber, nor of Fleance, his son. None of the ancient chronicles, nor Irish annals, nor even Fordun recognize the fictitious names of Banquo and Fleance, though the latter be made, by genealogists, the "root and father of many kings." Neither is a thane of Lochaber known in Scottish history. p. 406. *et al.*

We scarcely know whether to acknowledge obligation or return thanks to Mr. C. for removing the illusion which has so long passed for fact. Will the crime of ambition strike us, as before, if we believe that Macbeth's claim was equal, perhaps superior, to that of Duncan?—that there never was a Banquo to be murdered, and of course, that his ghost could not trouble

* Q. "I bid you submit to the law of the Wardens?"—*Rev.*

"high seated Macbeth." But the question is truly serious, as it concerns the fidelity of history. Whence could such fictions arise? and what confidence may we place in the testimony of those who have so egregiously misled us, even in the genealogy and origin of their royal family, itself? of that distinguished descent which "two-fold balls, and double sceptres carried."

This may be accepted as an instance of Mr. C's statements in opposition to the general opinion of Scottish historians. That it is the result of inquiry, and of conviction, we doubt not: but, it demands examination by those who hitherto have placed dependance on Boece, Lord Hailes, and other chroniclers, before it is fully admitted. We are mistaken if a recollection of the author of the "thousand blunders in the introductory note to the play of Macbeth, in Stevens's edition of Shakespeare, 1793," has not mingled itself with this discussion.

In p. 414, Mr. C. is at a loss to explain the "strange law," complained of by the Galloway people to Edward I. in parliament, called *sur dit de Sergaunt*; we would hint to him, that it might be the custom of pre-emption, which the sovereign of England retained long after. Possibly, the king's followers had eaten up the Galloway people's victuals; if so, they might well complain. As to the phrase itself, we should translate it "on the affirmation of a purveyor," that such an article was necessary for the king's service. Compare the history of Cardinal Wolsey's servants, and their behaviour in this respect.

The latter chapter of the fourth book, on the manners that prevailed during the *Scoto-Saxon* period, is among the most interesting divisions of the volume, and will be read with peculiar zest by the inquisitive. We cannot follow Mr. C. into every particular; a mere specimen is all we can introduce.

In every enquiry, we must constantly distinguish between the Gaelic, and the English inhabitants of North Britain: the former were the most numerous, during the whole extent of the Scoto-Saxon period: the government was administered, during this period, by Scoto-Saxon princes, upon Anglo-Norman principles, with the help of Anglo-Saxon barons....Chivalry, with its notions, and pursuits, *were* no sooner introduced by the Normans into England, than they were adopted by the Scoto-Saxons of North Britain. Before the reign of Malcolm IV., it had become a sort of maxim, that a prince could scarcely be considered as a king, till he were made a knight....Before the accession of Alexander III. it was deemed by statesmen, as well as by prelates, unfit, perhaps unlawful, to crown their sovereign till he had been knighted...The Scottish sovereign, William the Lion, obeyed the summons of the English Henry II. as a feudary, and of Richard I. as a friend. In 1194, Richard I. by a charter, under the great seal, made what may be called an establishment for William, and his successors, when they should attend the court of England: they were to have 100 shillings sterling a day, on their journies coming and going, 30 shillings a day while they remained; they were to have daily 12 wastel cakes, and 12 simnel cakes; a proportion of wine, pepper, spice, wax and candles: and the honourable order in which they were to be conducted, on their journies, by the bishops and sheriffs, is also settled. Rym. Fed. i. 87.

The attendants of the Scottish Kings, on their journies to England, were very numerous: in 1251, when Alexander III. married the Princess Margaret, the daughter of Henry III. sixty barons and knights, besides other gentlemen, with harpers and minstrels, attended the Scottish King to York. The same spirit of chivalry, which gave rise to so great an attendance, also induced the barons bold to dress most splendidly. At the same time the common people both Gaelic and Scoto-Saxon, were but wretchedly dressed, fed, and lodged. The climate of the North was felt to be severe, by those foreigners, who did not fortify themselves, with the hardy exercises of the natives. Pope Nicholas, who died, in 1280, granted a bull to the monks of Lindores, "*de bonetis utendis*;" empowering them to wear silk caps, in processions, and public worship, as they frequently took cold, "in terra frigida."

The power and influence of the clergy, the state of learning, the practice of writing, and other arts, are subjects not forgotten by Mr. C. He also treats on the commerce, shipping, and agriculture, of this period, with many particulars. The dwellings of the Scots were extremely mean. The towns consisted chiefly of wooden cottages. Even as late as the sixteenth century, the churches were generally covered with thatch. The cathedrals and abbeys, however, were structures of great labour and expense.

Mr. C. by his supplementary view of later times contrasts not feebly, their state

and circumstances with those of remote ages. He informs us that the surplus linen made in Scotland, was

At the union 1,500,000 yards.

in 1738	4,666,011	in 1772	13,089,006
in 1748	7,158,098	in 1782	15,348,744
in 1754	8,914,369	in 1792	21,065,386
in 1764	12,823,048	in 1801	25,271,155

valued at £1,018,642

The Corn exported from Scotland was

At the union	quarters 22,937
in 1738	45,628
in 1748	49,684
in 1749	105,573

The Shipping of Scotland employed in the foreign trade was

in 1703	tons 33,352	in 1792	tons 84,02
in 1782	50,530	in 1802	94,276

The value of cargoes exported was

in 1754	£670,000
in 1764	1,244,000
in 1774	1,372,134

Cotton Wool imported into Scotland was

in 1755	lbs. 105,831
in 1789	2,401,661
in 1803	8,620,996

The Fishery contained,	Vessels.	Tons.
in 1760	113	3,842
in 1800	558	23,688

The Ships belonging to Scotland were

in 1706	215	14,485
in 1805	2,581	210,295

The revenue of the Post Office was

in 1706	£1,194
in 1801	89,817

The Excise was

in 1706	£33,500
in 1801	833,000

The Customs were

in 1706	£34,000
in 1801	578,040

The Population of Scotland was

in 1755	persons 1,265,000
in 1791	1,526,000
in 1801	1,610,000

of which were contained in

	1706.	1755.	1801.
Edinburgh	30,192	47,790	68,826
Leith	5,560	9,405	15,272
Glasgow	14,940	27,451	76,820
Dundee	9,920	12,477	26,084
Perth	7,040	9,100	15,500
Paisley	2,530	4,820	25,039

In 1800, the *income tax* of North Britain was spread over 20,537 persons of various faculties, whose incomes were assessed at £4,512,570, on which was paid £544,015.

By this comparative statement Mr. C. contrives to dismiss his reader in good humour: for why should we recollect the blood, and slaughter, the distresses and barbarities of mind and manners in the early parts of the work, if the close be prosperous, and the reader is satisfied of having his lot cast in happier times? If the country has been in a course of improvement during the last fifty years, why should it not continue improving during fifty more? If the state of the people has undeniably been greatly ameliorated since the power of clanship was broken, which Mr. C. strongly affirms, and in which he is supported by the most enlightened among the North Britons, why should not the same principles continue their beneficent activity, and the bulk of the people become more and more prosperous, by taking more effectual advantage than before of those opportunities which their country presents; and which their own intelligence and assiduity can render available?

This volume is adorned and illustrated with a handsome and complete map of Scotland; in which the track of the Romans is distinctly marked, with their forts, camps, &c. We think however that a few outline maps exhibiting the marches of Agricola and other Generals, might have been added to advantage, opposite the pages where those histories are related. There are also several plans of forts, &c. discovered in places where they were not before known: and which greatly illustrate the author's descriptions of antient British "strengths," as understood by him. These, certainly, with many other articles in the volume, deserve the acknowledgements of every enlightened antiquary.

The Radical Cause of the present Distresses of the West India Planters pointed out: and the Inefficiency of the Measures, which have been hitherto proposed for relieving them, demonstrated, &c. By W. Spence, F. L. S. 8vo. pp. 103 Price 4s. London. Cadell and Davies, 1807.

In our review of a former work by this gentleman [Comp. Panorama, Vol. II. p. 1169], we described him as a man of mind and reflection; that he pushed his propositions without much reserve, we thought undeniable; and we still think, that we cannot, consistently with our duty to the public, pronounce our unqualified assent to his *postulata*.

Commerce is not that simple thing, the properties of which may be discerned at a glance: it is not, like agriculture, a direct operation of labour, nor, like literary composition, an immediate effort of mind: it is a compound calculation, called into existence by risque, energy, toil, good management, and capital. It is capable of sustaining great losses in parts, yet of yielding a profit on the whole: by one article it suffers, severely, as might be thought, yet, after a while, this very article, in a renovated shape, shall prove a source of complete remuneration. The object of commerce is *increase;* but this it derives sometimes openly, sometimes covertly; sometimes directly, sometimes indirectly: here it seems to fail; there it does but half succeed: yet, elsewhere, shall make amends for all. It is, then, no just occasion of wonder, if different views should be taken of various parts of this complicated combination, and different opinions should be maintained on the movements which enter into its composition, if not as to the result which arises from the whole.

We are friends to commerce, as it is a bond which binds mankind together; as it is the only medium by which distant strangers can benefit one another, as it gives employment to millions whom we never saw, and encourages not the ferocious passions of the mind, but the ingenuity, the diligence, the social dispositions of the human race. Nevertheless, we deny not that excess of virtue, even, may become a vice. Commerce may be carried to such extent as to occupy the places of nobler principles: it may grasp at more than it ought to attempt, or can possibly accomplish, it may assume a predominance for which it is not qualified, and it may produce more misery in its fall than ever it did good in its rise.

It is proverbially said of fire and water, that "they are very good servants, but very bad masters:" we say the same of whatever commands the moral principles, or the superior affections, of the human mind, to crouch beneath its despotism; and if it can be proved, that commerce, or any of its branches, demands a degradation of the manly character, and cannot be promoted without spreading, at the same time, pollution or guilt,—then we say, "to that degree perish commerce!" or, "perish those dishonourable branches "of it!"

Mr. Spence maintains the opinion, that even profit, which is the object of commerce, does not always result from it, in a national point of view. All is not gold that glitters. The West India Islands may have their attractions, or rather may have had, but are those attractions legitimate? They are now in distress, and extend their arms for assistance;—but who brought them into their distresses? And can any assistance that is rendered them be effectual? In plain commercial language, are they worth what they will cost us? Our author insists, that over-speculation has involved the planters in difficulties, that they have overstocked the market, and that a reduction of their adventures will be an augmentation of their wealth. He says, too, that it will never be better with them; and those who describe him as a kind of Job's comforter will not be thought, by planters and their adherents, to be very wide of the mark.

But we abhor the idea of desperation: we should rather adopt the motto of Jonas Hanway, "Never despair;" though we might not, perhaps, depict on our chariots those incidents in our lives, which might manifest the pertinency of that consolatory advice. We have elsewhere hinted our opinion that the planters had sunk too great a portion of their capital in slaves; and having bought this extremely precarious property, they could not but employ it in extended cultivation; and extended cultivation has unquestionably contributed to glut the market, and to introduce a long train of evils. Nevertheless, thi malady will effect its own cure. Not every estate on every island will maintain its present population of slaves: the deficiency will either tend to diminish cultivation, and, in consequence, production, on estates in general; or, some estates will purchase from others that strength which they need, and certain concerns will be abandoned. In either case, the export to Europe will decrease by natural causes, and gradually. We flatter ourselves, too, that we may yet live to see the day, when the expenses attending the conveyance of West India commodities to the mother country, shall be, *all things considered*, favourable to Britain; and the causes which now operate to her injury shall be removed. Neither are we perfectly convinced, that the principle of abstinence prevails among mankind. The spirit of *enjoyment* may not, perhaps, have spread,

because all are born with it; but the ability for it, has certainly extended itself, to countries, to places, and among persons, where not long since it was an utter stranger. What forbids that it should still encrease? Has it reached its *maximum*? Is there no country on the face of the earth, to which the desire of augmenting its gratifications may be communicated, and where the labour necessary to obtain them may be excited? Are all parts of Europe, itself, fully supplied? Are our own islands completely satiated? We believe the contrary. And we intreat that a gracious Providence would speak peace to the troubled earth; and give free scope to the spirit of our countrymen to put this question fairly to the issue.

Whoever has watched the ups and downs of life, has observed, that there is a tide, not only in the affairs of men, as the poet speaks, but among men themselves, as to their pursuits, and, we are almost tempted to add, as to their propensities. Such a trade is reputed to be profitable—Immediately a number of adventurers rush into it, and it proves sufficiently unprofitable to many of them. This has been the case in West-India speculations; some have answered uncommonly well: they have therefore absorbed a capital which, at length, refuses to yield an adequate return. Circumstances were formerly very strongly in their favour: those who *wished* they might so continue, *hoped* they would; and their hopes rose to *persuasion*, and *confidence*. Mr. S. reasons to the contrary, and these are his arguments.

Since the export of sugar from Britain, for twenty years prior to the year 1793, never exceeded on the average 12,000 hogsheads, a quantity perfectly inconsiderable in the consumption of Europe, we may fairly state that at that time the produce of the foreign colonies was sufficient for the foreign demand; for it must be recollected, that the small quantity which we exported, was forced by us into the foreign market as a surplus above our own wants, rather than called for by it out of the stock necessary for our own consumption. Now to determine whether the loss of the sources from which, prior to 1793, the foreign market was supplied, has been of late repaired, we must make an estimate of these losses and of the subsequent gains which have replaced them.—By the revolution, France entirely lost the supply of 114,000 hogsheads which St. Domingo had formerly annually furnished; and by the events of the war, France, Spain and Holland, have been deprived of the colonies of Tobago, Trinidad, St. Lucia, Demerara, Surinam, and some smaller possessions: the produce of all which I believe we shall not underrate at 20,000* hogsheads more, but to prevent the possibility of a cavil, let us call their annual produce 46,000 hogsheads. 160,000 hogsheads of sugar, then, is the utmost quantity which we can estimate the continental market to have lost by the revolution and the war.—How has this been replaced? 1. An advocate for the West-India Planters informs us, that "the island of Cuba, which till of late produced very little sugar, last year exported between 300,000 and 400,000 chests, the greater part of them claved, and weighing from 4 to 5 cwt. each, being nearly equal to 100,000 hogsheads of clayed or 150,000 hogsheads of Muscovado sugar;" if, then, we suppose the quantity of sugar which Cuba supplied prior to 1793 to have been 10,000 hogsheads only, which is probably beyond the truth, we have an increase of 140,000 hogsheads from this island alone. 2. The same writer tells us that the produce of sugar from the Brasils is greatly increased. 3. Buonaparte boasted, about two years ago, that the slave population of Martinique and Guadaloupe had doubled since 1789: and we may therefore fairly assume, that the produce also of these two islands has doubled. 4. The produce of the extensive island of Porto Rico is stated, by the West-India Planters themselves, greatly to have augmented within these ten years; and if, as is most probable, this increase has been at all proportionate to that of Cuba, we cannot take the addition which it has made to the supply at less than several thousand hogsheads. Now without the assistance of any more accurate documents on this subject, and omitting to take into account the increased quantity of sugar grown in the Danish West-India islands or in the other French and Spanish possessions, we may, without fear of exaggeration, estimate the increased produce from the above three sources alone, within these eight or ten years, to be at least equal to the half of the augmented produce of Cuba, or 70,000 hogsheads; making, when added to the increased produce of Cuba, 210,000 hogsheads, or 50,000 hogsheads more than the colonies which the continental powers have been deprived of could possibly formerly have produced. They have now, therefore, more than repaired their losses, and are more amply supplied with sugar from their own colonies, than they were previous to 1793.

* In 1798 Demerara exported only about 2,000 hogsheads, Trinidad 2,000, and Tobago 3,000.

It follows, that if the continental states have increased their own produce, they cannot want ours: and thus the result of our industry is rendered useless. Mr. S. considers several of the propositions that have been started to take this *hanging* commodity out of the market, as, the substitution of sugar for barley, in the distilleries, the diminution of the duty, the augmentation of the bounty, permission to export sugar to America, and the continent of Europe, direct; but nothing pleases him. He is determined that the islands shall pay for their presumption, and if they are depopulated, he does not even care for that.

A much wiser scheme, in our opinion was that (comp. Panorama, Vol. III. p. 204) which invited the islands to try what other beneficial commodities they could produce. If they are to a certain degree foiled at one thing, let them try another. Who can tell whether fashion may not ordain the appearance of the bread-fruit from Jamaica on our breakfast tables, and that our hot rolls should be the produce of the islands, as well as our sugar, and coffee? Rice, millett, sago, and other vegetable nutriments, we *do* use, why should our islands be so reluctant as they are, in producing food of various species, which they might either eat or sell?

But, to return to the consideration of sugar, the staple article of the West-India produce. Mr S. reasons that

The expense of producing a hundred weight of sugar in the West-India islands, is stated to be equal to 20s. 10d. in Jamaica, and to 19s. 6d. in the other islands. As Jamaica produces above one-half of all the sugar returned by the British colonies, we may fairly call the average prime cost of a cwt. of sugar in the West-Indies 20s. 6d. If, therefore, the planter sells at this price, he sells without profit; if he sells for less, he sells for loss. The price which he would be able to obtain from the foreign purchaser, would be regulated by the price at which the foreign planter can afford to sell, and must be always something lower than this: for it must be constantly borne in mind, that the foreign colonies nearly, if not entirely, supply the demand of the continent, and consequently, to procure a sale there for an additional 140,000 hogsheads, we must offer at a price lower than their's. What now is the price at which the foreign colonies at present sell their sugar? To determine this, we must consider that the highest price which the continental market will give us for any considerable portion of our sugar is about 30s. per cwt. They are supplied therefore at a rate a little higher in their own colonies. Let us call the cost of their own sugar 32s. Of this we may fairly reckon 10s. as the amount of freight, insurance, commission, &c. on its conveyance to Europe; 22s. per cwt., therefore, is about the price at which, from the data we have to go by, we may estimate that the sugar of foreign colonies is sold in the colonial market. Now as this is only 1s. 6d. per cwt. above the prime cost of our sugar, is it not incontrovertible, that if the West-India planters expect to sell in the colonies any considerable portion of their surplus sugar to continental buyers, they must be content to sell it at prime cost, or at a loss?—Even if we suppose that the price of sugar in the foreign colonies is more than 22s., that it is 26s. per cwt. for instance, yet the introduction of our surplus sugar into the continental market, as that market has no demand for such an additional quantity, would by no means enable us to obtain this price: the competition in the overstocked market would, on the contrary, probably lower the price 5s. or 6s. per cwt. The foreign planter would, in consequence, obtain less than formerly for his sugar, but the British West-India planter would not obtain more; and when we take into account the vastly greater fertility of the foreign colonies than of our's, and the probability that a considerable portion of the price now obtained for their produce is profit, would the foreign planters, I wish to ask, or the British West-India planters, be best able to bear the result of such a competition, or to drive their competitors out of the market?

Our author, in a subsequent part of his pamphlet, asks who pays for the commodities sent to the West-Indies, and used there, machinery, clothing, &c. He answers very properly, "the British consumers of West-India produce." But he denies that these add to the wealth of the nation. Our opinion on the contrary is, that *creations* of all kinds add to national wealth, that when a useful article is brought into existence, it becomes a part of the general stock, and augments the general property. Whatever, therefore, is made for the use of the islands, would not have given employment to him who made it, had not those islands been in cultivation; and while they continue to be national property, what they contain continues to be national property, also: though not so satisfactory as to its situation as what has remained at home.

Mr. S. admits that a profit is derived

to the nation: 1. From sugar re-exported: 2. From minor articles, cottons, &c. 3. By what is paid to our own people instead of paying foreigners: 4. As a nursery for seamen. We incline to add, as *advantages*, the profits on expenses of merchandize generally: for, however it may be said that goods are sold at *prime cost* to strangers, certainly the expenses upon them are reckoned into that cost; and equally certainly, those expenses have yielded a variety of profits to different persons. Whatever is paid *in cash*, yields a profit, somewhere; and all who are concerned in merchandize know, that the value of goods is greatly enhanced by small but frequent payments. Manufacturers also know, that the very keeping of their hands, to work in bad times, is a great advantage even without profit: but, in fact, it is not without profit to somebody: for the artist who erected the machinery used, and he who keeps it in repair, has *his* profit, whether the master has any or not; but this also is reckoned in to the prime cost. The merchant knows that the advantage of completing an assortment of goods, without running about to seek for them, is not small; that the maintaining of old connections, is an advantage, even if attended by no present profit: and the statesman knows, that the support of a branch of revenue, which *returns* payments to the amount of 4, 5, or 6 millions, is an advantage, even though losses of no inconsiderable description are to be placed against it. All these, in happier times, may prove sources of positive wealth. When peace returns, the West-Indies will no longer prove the grave of our men; the expenses attendant on navigation to and from the islands, will be diminished, the imports by the islands will be cheaper, the course of trade will be more natural, the shipping interest will be greatly relieved, various taxes *will be taken off*, and it will then appear whether British goods of all descriptions, will not be in greatly increased demand abroad, and whether we shall not have done wisely in supporting a branch of trade, which like every other, when once lost can never be regained.

We cannot possibly be displeased with the position, that commerce is not so indispensable to the existence, or welfare, of Britain, as commercial men suppose; yet being of opinion, that commerce draws profits, frequently, or even constantly, in an indirect and covert manner, that it is a cause of *creation*, sometimes very remotely, and that it possesses a prodigious elasticity and spring, we incline to think that what evils render it unprofitable will shortly cure themselves, and that those who have refrained from over-speculation will survive the calamities which must befall the imprudent, and continue to prove a source of wealth, not merely to their immediate connections, but to the nation.

Mr. S. controverts most of the positions of Sir W. Young, Mr. Bosanquet, and Mr. Lowe. [Compare Panorama, Vol. II. p. 457, 473, 1120, 1145.] He certainly has pointed out some errors; and probably some of those gentlemen, though they may not retract their opinions, may be induced to state them more cautiously.

Great and Good Deeds of Danes, Norwegians, and Holsteinians, collected by Ove Malling, Councellor of Conferences, &c. to His Majesty the King of Denmark and Norway. 4to. pp. 350. Price £4. 1s. Baldwins, London, 1807.

The translator of this work from the Danish, in which language it was originally compiled (who is a Dane himself), published three or four years ago, A Tour in Zealand, principally in the northern parts of that island, to which he annexed a Historical Sketch of the Battle of Copenhagen. That little volume was written with simplicity, but in an interesting manner, and the public received it, we understand, with favour. It was the most particular Danish account of Lord Nelson's memorable transactions at Copenhagen, which appeared among us. Emboldened by the reception he then experienced, the author now presents us with a quarto, which, to say the least of it, manifests his acquaintance with our language, and his attachment to his native country.

We believe, that we are correct in stating that among other attentions paid by the Crown Prince to the welfare of his people, he has directed the power of the press to their advantage. He has patronized the plan of placing within their reach, volumes, of small dimensions and purchase, but of interesting contents, and treating on subjects calculated to excite

their feelings in behalf of their country, and to promote those sentiments of affection and duty, towards the land of their nativity, in which the essence of patriotism consists.

The original of the work before us, is a publication of this description, and intended to form the Danish youth to magnanimity, valour, generosity, and other virtues, by means of such models as the Danish history furnishes. A competent acquaintance with the events of his country, and the character of his countrymen, with the talent of judicious selection, were the principal requisites in the original compiler. The translator had little more to study than fidelity. He has omitted the chapter on industry, and that on public services: judging that these were of a local nature, and though instructive to the youth for whom they were intend ed, yet not equally interesting to general readers among foreigners.

The instances of the respective virtues, are preceded by a short introduction, explaining the nature of the virtue commemorated.

The following is a specimen of one of them: the subject is Humanity.

All mankind have a claim on our affections; neither opposite religions, countries, customs, languages or circumstances are a reasonable exception. But the inequality of our means does not permit us to render assistance to all who may need our help. When God commanded us to love each other, he also enjoined us, first to provide for ourselves, our relatives, our country, and our fellow-citizens. Were we, indiscriminately, bound to diffuse our substance among mankind, our resources would soon be lost, not only to ourselves, but to others, for whom the Almighty originally intended them. Our humanity should, therefore, be restricted as to its objects, but without diminishing the general esteem, love, and sympathy we owe to our fellow-creatures at large. A stranger, nay an enemy, is a man and a brother, and every enlightened friend to mankind will hasten to relieve them when he can obey the impulse without injustice to himself.

The subject of the following is Magnanimity.

Religion is, happily, adapted to instill into our minds a clear idea of Magnanimity; for it teaches us to place a proper value on all human excellence. It likewise enjoins us to love our enemies, to abstain from transient pleasures, to devote ourselves to the service of our fellow-creatures, whenever duty may command, and to seek no other recompence than in the love of God and the hope of a blissful immortality. Few comprehend the holy incentives of religion; therefore, few are, in reality, magnanimous.

A discerning mind, however, will soon be able to draw a distinction between those who act under the influence of pride, and those who obey the impulse of magnanimity. The former merely regard themselves, and never scruple to oppress others in their search after popularity; they seek public praise, honor, and admiration, and take great credit to themselves for whatever they may do. But the latter regard the welfare of others, and pay the homage due to worth, in whatever form it may be found, considering every good action as a debt they owed to God, their country, and their fellow-creatures.

A few extracts will enable our readers to judge for themselves on the contents of this volume: had it appeared in the humbler octavo size, we conceive, it would have lost nothing of its real importance. The unhappy state of Europe has rendered the Danes our enemies, for a moment, but every true Briton will hail with pleasure the return of public cordiality, between the contending nations.

Ansver (Christian III.) distinguished himself among his brethren, by his superior acquirements, and the sincerity of his devotions. He preached to the inhabitants zealously, but rationally: he exhibited the importance of the revealed religion; and, at times, succeeded in his benevolent efforts. The votaries of Christianity, however, were not long permitted to remain in tranquillity; frenzy roused up the Slavians, who conceived the horrid idea of exterminating the Christians. They assailed the cloister, apprehended Ansver together with all his brethren, and dragged them out to be stoned to death. Ansver perceiving no hope of mercy from his furious persecutors, mildly intreated, that he might be the last sufferer; with which request they complied, not knowing to what purpose it tended. Ansver employed these few moments in encouraging his faithful partisans to resign themselves to the will of God; and, they being stoned to death, he kneeled down, and extending his arms towards heaven, died firm in his hope, and stedfast in his faith.

.....

Rolf Krage, with a party of his warriors, once entered a house in Sweden. The Swedes, who hated him, lighted a fire, according to the custom of those days, in the middle of the room. But they gradually added so much fuel to the fire, that the heat became intolerable. When Rolf perceived there was no passage for a retreat from the upper part of

the room where he and his friends sat; and that the Swedes, who occupied the lower part, might go out wherever they thought proper. He calmly inquired into their motives for such conduct? "We mean nothing "at all," said the Swedes in a scoffing tone: "Rolf and his men are known not to dread "either fire or steel!" "True!" said Rolf, "we will therefore shew you that we even "dare to add fuel to the fire, and then to "pass through it." Rolf, and his followers, then threw their shields into the fire, by which the flames were for a moment subdued; when they leaped over it, and chastised the wanton malignity of the Swedes. Hardihood was at that time a quality so requisite in a hero, that Rolf could not have solicited them to spare his life, without disgrace. This happy thought saved both his life and honor.

.....

In the diocese of Aggershuus, in Norway, lived many years ago a gentleman, whose life was remarkable, though it has not excited much public curiosity. He had been a student; and was, afterwards, appointed to a vicarage; but feeling no inclination for the church, he resigned, and was made a justice of the peace for the province of Lower Romnerige, which situation he filled during twenty years. As he resided always in the country, agriculture soon became the principal object of his attention; he carried it on diligently himself, and encouraged others to follow his example.—It was his delight to husband uncultivated lands, and improve those already cultivated; he, therefore, greatly promoted fertility and opulence among his neighbours and others. To increase this benefit, he bestowed great pains, particularly in his latter years, in the improvement of agriculture, and in encouraging and rewarding industry. He was a gentleman of independent circumstances, had no children, lived frugally, and daily increased his store; he was, therefore, able to render services to others, in a manner, which did him honor. Many benevolent traits of his life have either been forgotten, or not remarked; some, however, are recorded, which deserve notice here.

In the year 1748, when the inhabitants of Lower Romnerige were distressed for seed-corn, he lent them 80 quarters of oats of his own growth, on condition, that it should be paid, as circumstances might make it convenient; part of it remained unpaid at his death, in 1750, and he never attempted to enforce payment during his life-time.

In the preceding year, he purchased a large, but neglected, and badly cultivated farm in the parish of Hoeland, which he improved in such a manner, that the annual seed increased from 15 to 35 quarters, and the crop from 35 to from 2 to 300 quarters. Having thus established this farm, he presented it to a poor farmer's boy, (not related to himself,) whom he had brought up in rural œconomy; and thinking him likely to become an able manager, he further gave him 2000 dollars.

He also purchased a fourth part of a farm, which he improved greatly, and presented it to an old and faithful servant, whom he had also brought up to the study of agriculture.

Independent of these estates, he had three others in the parish of Fend, as well as other lands; and, in order to be certain, that these lands, by being well cultivated, might yield benefits to those who had inclination, without means, to become purchasers, he made known, that he would dispose of them to young and industrious poor people, on such conditions, as would suit their circumstances: He proposed, that they should pay him a small sum annually, during his life; and, at his decease, the property to belong to them and their heirs, without any further payment. But, before this noble intention was effected, he died; and many young people had to regret their having lost such an excellent opportunity of establishing their future welfare.

The people in the neighbourhood zealously followed his worthy example, which induced Lembak to confer on them silver medals in testimony of his high sense of their exertions.

He also distributed rewards for the extermination of ruinous animals, and birds of prey.

Thus this generous patriot substantially proved, how near the welfare of his country clung to his heart, by encouraging and assisting the farmers; but Lembak's zeal was not confined to that particular class of men. Wherever he found industry, it was always sure of meeting his countenance. The female peasants, in the neighbourhood, never exhibited to him their work, but he immediately made purchases; and commending their diligence, paid them a higher price than they demanded for their goods, although he might have bought them better and cheaper elsewhere. From the poor cottagers, who were capable of manufacturing wooden ware, he bought ploughs, harrows, and other implements of husbandry, even when he did not want them. Beneficent as he thus proved himself to the industrious, he was inexorable to vagrants, whom he not only denied his assistance, but even made it a point to see them conveyed to places where they would be forced to labor.

In domestic life, he proved himself a virtuous and considerate man, paid the highest regard to religion, and acted in his situation according to the dictates of conscience. He dressed and lived frugally; it was pleasing to him to gain in an honest way; but it was still more agreeable for him to lay out, what he had gained, to real advantage. When-

ever he received rents, or any other certain, or uncertain revenue, he said: "This shall "be planted in the ground, and bear fruit."

When his public or private concerns afforded him moments of leisure, his chief amusements consisted in reading and music. He sang songs of his own composition, and accompanied himself on the guitar; he read good books, particularly the works of the immortal Holberg, on which he placed the highest value, as he had been personally acquainted with the author.

In Lembak's country, the fruit of his individual industry, which diffused its wholesome spirit among the inhabitants, is every where conspicuous, and presents the noblest memorial of his existence. It was a clause in his will: That he should be borne to his grave by twelve of the most diligent farming peasants, to whom he bequeathed a present for their trouble. His wish was accordingly indulged; and each peasant expended the sum allotted to him, on a piece of plate, which their descendants preserve in memory of the beneficent and honest Niels Lembak.

Denmark possesses an advantage over us, in the establishment of institutions, which have retained the advantages of the monastic system, or rather of the conventual, without its superstitions. While the subject of provision for our poor occupies so many minds as it does, would it be amiss to direct *some* consideration in favour of those who though they cannot receive alms as paupers, yet might be greatly benefited by honourable conveniences added to their present means of support?

The monastic life fortunately ceased with the abolition of the Catholic religion in Denmark: cloisters however still exist; but of an ameliorated nature; they are dwellings and asylums for widows and unmarried ladies of various ranks. It were perhaps to be wished that marriages were less difficult with us, as well as with other nations, owing to regulations of modern date, on which account monastic institutions become the unavoidable refuge of young ladies. These institutions are, however, no less useful in various respects, and the beneficence of their founders claims our gratitude.

In Jutland, there are two cloisters, Estvadgaard and Stovringgaard; the former was instituted by Mrs. Frederika Glud, widow of Mr. Bentzon, a Secretary in the Chancery, for the maintenance of six widows, and six unmarried ladies of rank; the latter was established for the support of 12 unmarried ladies, by Baroness Fuiren, widow of privy-councellor Harbue, She also founded an extensive institution at Copenhagen to accommodate 12 widows of middling rank.

The learned Karen Brahe appropriated her house, library and all her property, to the relief of 8 unmarried ladies of rank, who reside at the monastery of Odense in the island of Funen.

Zealand possesses the following cloisters: Roeskilde, which contains a prioress and five and twenty unmarried ladies of rank: Gisselfeld, intended by the Danneskiold family to maintain sixteen ladies of rank: Vemmeltofte and Valloe; the former instituted by princess Sophia Hedevig, sister to Frederik the Fourth, is capable of accommodating the number of from seven to one and twenty; and the latter founded by Queen Sophia Magdalena maintains ten or twelve ladies of rank.

Preetz and Uetersen are the chief institutions of this description in Holstein; in which there are however some others. But it will no doubt appear, from those enumerated, that the number of founders has been considerable. It is reserved for future times to form institutions for the promotion of marriage among the worthy orders of society. Except Baron Holberg, scarcely any one seems to have imagined, that benefits of this description are truly useful, which is the more striking, when we consider the munificence of public benefactions. To furnish individuals with the means of leading a comfortable life is a noble action; but to found the happiness of families is still more so.

Biographical accounts of Tycho Brahé; of Roemer, of Olaus Wormius, and of other eminent Danes, are included in this compendium. Foreigners will complain of a want of dates, to many of the events selected. A well executed portrait of the Prince Royal of Denmark, adorns the volume.

Des Inondations d'Hiver et d'Eté, ou Traité de l'Humidité par rapport aux Hommes et aux Animaux, &c. of Winter and Summer Inundations, or Treatise on Humidity, as affecting Men and Animals. By M. Chavassieu d'Audebert, M. D. of Paris. London. Dulau & Co.

We have considerably abridged the title of this work which, in the narrow compass of 127 pages, proposes to treat 1st On the effects of winter inundations on corn-fields and meadows, and of the means of repairing, or lessening the damages they may occasion. 2dly On the effects of summer inundations on meadows, with the means of replacing the fodder thus spoiled, and of preserving cattle from the danger to which they are liable

by feeding on it. 3dly On the conduct to be adopted, and the precautions to be taken, in order to guard men and animals from the inconveniencies produced by the humidity of the atmosphere. 4thly On the means of rendering salubrious, marshy grounds and houses which have been flooded. All which subjects are, no doubt, highly interesting, and would form an useful and instructive volume, should the execution of the work answer to the importance of the matter. This we shall discover.

That part of the work which relates to rural affairs does not properly belong to Dr. C. it is an extract from the *official* instructions of the Minister of the Interior to French farmers, on the subject of inundations; in which they are gravely told, when their fields are flooded, to let off the water; when the corn is destroyed, to sow it again; if the fodder is spoiled, to throw it away, and to feed their cattle on leaves of various trees, &c. with sundry other equally wise and new instructions, which remind us of two decrees of the Emperor Claudius, of *sagacious* memory; one, advising his good people to mind their hogsheads at the approach of a plentiful vintage; and the other, offering a sure remedy against the bite of the viper.

To the third division of his work, the Dr. has affixed general reflexions, which a surly critic might qualify as common place phrases; with an account of the state of the atmosphere in Paris for the years 1805 and 1806, also, references to the prevailing diseases during the same period. Then follows his preservative means, which consist, first, in altering the dress, according to the daily and almost hourly variation of the atmosphere; for which purpose the Dr. tells us (pages 52 and 53) that he had a barometer fixed outside his window, which he consulted often in the day; and that he varied his cloathing regularly, as the mercury fell, or rose. The other means of preservation against the danger of humidity, for the Dr. quotes but two, is, the wearing of silk. People may startle at the proposition, but the Dr. maintains, (page 54) that humidity principally acts on the body by depriving it of its electricity, and, as silk is not a conductor of that fluid, it follows, that a man clad in that substance will keep his electricity in spite of the wet!

The chapter on making marshy grounds and flooded houses, salubrious, does not contain more brilliant ideas, and only proposes the means already known, of draining, ventilating, fumigating, &c. but among the hints for the preservation of workmen employed in such places, one has certainly the merit of novelty;—the Dr. recommends (page 110) that in going to their work, and coming from it, labourers should take the windward of the marsh (in which they spend the whole day) in order to avoid inhaling of the emanations, &c.

From this account of the performance before us, our readers will not form great expectations of the instruction to be derived from it; yet, there are few books from which useful, and pleasing articles, cannot be gleaned, with some industry, and we present the following, as a solitary instance in this small volume. The author, after premising that in catarrhal affections, and in most other cases, contagion is spread by communication with diseased subjects, and not, as has been supposed, through the medium of atmospheric air, says in a note,

Vast inundations, great fogs, like those of the summer 1783, take place, at the same time, at enormous distances; considerable falls of the barometer are perceived, at the same time, at St. Petersburgh, and at Madrid. If temperature was to produce catarrhal fevers, it should consequently produce that effect at the same time, in different places. But this I believe never happens. The catarrh begins in one point, and progressively spreads from place to place. Moreover, it often reaches districts which did not experience the untoward temperature which gave it birth. Thus the catarrh now rages in the south of France, where dry weather has been experienced, as well as in Holland, and in Paris, which have been visited by excessive rains, and inundations. Thus the catarrh of 1782, spread from Scotland, all over Europe; and even reached America; that of the autumn 1775, during that year, and the following, went over all the known parts of the world. It is thus again that the catarrhal sore-throat, which began its *tour* of Europe in 1738, had completed that of the world in 1740. For, at that time, the French academicians, who happened to be at Quito, experienced the same disorder. M. La Condamine judged rightly, that the European disease had reached them. But, we can with greater precision follow in its progress the catarrh of 1731, which, likewise, passed from one continent to the other..... the catarrhal

epidemy alluded to, broke forth in Connecticut, in the United States of America, towards the middle of the month of October, 1731. The day after, it was felt in Massachussets, and two days after, at Annapolis; from whence it spread through other countries of America. In the middle of November, the same disorder appeared in Russia, at St. Petersburgh, and in Saxony. In the middle of January it had reached Paris; by the month of March it had arrived in Italy, and at Naples. Now, by calculating distances, we find that in the two first days of it's journey, *i. e.* from Connecticut to Massachussets, and Annapolis, the disease travelled at the rate of about six and thirty leagues, in twenty-four hours; and there is nothing extraordinary in that, if we suppose it was brought by sea... In its passage from America to Europe it travelled at the rate of about forty-three leagues in twenty-four hours. As to its travelling by land, its progress from St. Petersburgh to Paris, may be calculated at eight leagues and one-third, in the four and twenty hours; and lastly, that from Paris to Naples, at seven leagues, or thereabouts. We see by this that the two first *flittings*, which we may well suppose to have been executed by sea, tally pretty well with each other; and that those made by land, coincide likewise; taking the average of both modes of passage, we find, that the catarrh travelled by sea at the rate of thirty-nine leagues and a half in twenty-four hours, and by land at that of seven and a half, in the same space of time; both which averages correspond pretty well, the one with the rate of sailing of a vessel in moderate weather, and the other, with that of a man travelling on foot. It is evident then that contagion is not carried through the medium of atmospheric air, but that we carry it along with us and spread it by communication. The same may be said of far-spreading diseases which affect animals; and if we calculate the rate of their progress we shall find it to correspond with the proportionate rapidity of the animal attacked, and with the rate at which they are usually made to travel. Let us take horned cattle as an instance. The boil on the tongue, otherwise called *glossanthrax*, is a violent disorder, which carries off the animal in a few hours, if a prompt remedy is not applied. The *glossanthrax* attacked the horned-cattle in Languedoc, and in Dauphine, in 1682; from whence it spread through other parts of France, through Switzerland and through Germany, and it was observed, in the last mentioned country, that the disorder travelled at the rate of a league in twenty-four hours; without sparing a single parish in its course. This spreading of *Epizootie* is less rapid than that of diseases affecting mankind, as we have calculated it; but it is proportionate to the slow gait of the animals attacked by it.

The travelling of diseases is in itself a subject so curious, and at the same time, capable of being directed to useful purposes, so that we cannot help wishing it were better understood. There are in the Transactions and Memoirs of the Learned Societies, as well on the Continent, as at home, sundry interesting histories connected with this enquiry: would it not be a service to science if they were brought into one point of view, and made the subject of candid and judicious reflection?

Vie du Comte de Munnich. Life of Count de Munnich, General-Field-Marshall in the Service of Russia; a free Translation from the German of Gerard Anthoine de Halem. Paris 1807. 8vo. pp. 264. Price 7s. Dulau and Co. London.

The information usually conveyed by biography, is more congenial to the general feelings of mankind, than the recital of those great events which change the face of empires, and in which so few individuals can take a leading and active part. On perusing the memoirs of eminent characters, which have atchieved their own greatness, we delight in beholding a hero in his youth, in discovering the latent seeds of those brilliant qualities, pledges of his future elevation: we interest ourselves in his fortunes, and exult or lament as they are variously affected by the vicissitudes of a chequered life. Those failings inseparable from human weakness, which a faithful biographer never fails to record, endear still more the party to us, by bringing him on a level with ourselves, and at the close of the performance, the reader, not unfrequently, exclaims with a sentiment of self-exultation, "Such might have been my fate, had circumstances favoured me."

The life of count de Munnich is besides peculiarly interesting, as intimately connected with the history of Russia for half a century. He was a principal actor in most of the revolutions which took place in that empire, during his long life: to him the Russians are indebted for that noble inland navigation which connects the Caspian sea with the Baltic; the *Oriental* plan, as it is called in Russia, and to which that country owes its fairest provinces, also originated with him; the paramount influence of Russia over Poland

was prepared by his success against Stanislaus, and his French allies; and lastly, it was Munnich who washed away the stain the Russian arms had suffered at the Pruth, in the ignominious capitulation with the Turks, and who by his new tactics and by his brilliant victories, gave the Russian eagle that superiority over the crescent which it has maintained ever since. In short, he fully deserved the opinion entertained of him by Catherine II. which she manifested by these emphatic expressions, " If Munnich is not one of the children " of Russia, he is one of her fathers."

For the particularities of count de Munnich's birth, life and parentage, we refer to the volume itself, but from the numerous and interesting details it contains, we shall extract the two following transactions. By the first, Munnich gained the favour of Peter the Great, which he preserved to the death of that monarch; by the second, he reached the height of power, from which he was soon after precipitated, and sent into Siberia.

Peter, at the recommendation of Menzikow, had intrusted the direction of the works of the Ladoga canal, to major-general Gregory Pisarew, who had studied mathematics at Berlin, at the Emperor's expense. Finding however, that the works proceeded but slowly, he determined to call in an abler engineer. Munnich was hereupon consulted; and after taking time to consider the subject, he declared, that, in his opinion, the plan was radically bad, and he pointed out at the same time the only one which seemed practicable. Great was the uproar raised against Munnich on the occasion, by all the courtiers, with Menzikow at their head; the favourite even said in his usual peremptory tone, "Munnich may be a good " officer, but I do not think him fit to " be intrusted with the direction of the " Ladoga canal." Munnich, however, persisted in his opinion; and Peter, unable to determine between them, referred the matter to the senate. But the senators, overawed by the haughty Menzikow, remained silent; and at last declared, that they were not able to decide on the question. " Then I must see things myself," exclaimed the Emperor :" That is " what we all wish, " was the unanimous answer.

In the autumn of 1723, Peter carried his resolution into effect, although he already began to feel that his strength was declining. He went to the place where the Newa issues from lake Ladoga, and there getting on horseback, he waded with much difficulty, through the circumjacent marshes. The situation of Munnich was critical. Attacked by Pisarew as a calumniator, exposed to the envy of Menzikow, and of several others, he well knew, that his fortune, or his disgrace, were at a stake, on the result of this journey. Trusting, however, to the goodness of his cause, and to the sagacity of the emperor, he followed him, full of confidence; and walking close by his side, convinced him, by the testimony of his own eyes, how impossible it was to establish in marshes a canal seven, or nine, feet, above the usual level of the water in the lake. At last Peter exclaimed, " yes; I see it; Munnich, you are " a worthy man." These words he spoke in Dutch.....

The day was almost spent, when the Emperor arrived quite fatigued, at the village of Tshorna, where he passed the night, which was rather cold, under a wretched tent. The main object of this visit was unaccomplished; and Pisarew who knew it well, had his own reasons to wish that the Emperor should not carry his observations farther, lest he should be convinced with his own eyes of the imperfection of the works he had undertaken on the side of the Dubna. The Emperor's Physician, Blumentrost, faithfully seconded his views. Assuming an anxious and important look, he went to Munnich, and told him: " It would be dangerous to take the " Emperor farther on. He cannot go, but " on horseback; and he is weak. And if, " after all, he should not find things as you " have represented them, you might repent " of it. Sir! take care of what you are a- " bout!"

But Munnich knew perfectly well *what he was about*; to prevent the Physician from being before hand with him, he avoided contradicting him, but on the contrary, proposed to go with him to the Emperor. They found him preparing to dress. " God be praised!" said Munnich, entering the tent, " that your " majesty has no objection to see the canal " with your own eyes: you will know to- " day, what you are to depend upon; your " majesty has seen nothing as yet. That you " may give the necessary orders for the con- " tinuation of the canal, it is absolutely ne- " cessary that you should have the goodness " to go as far as the Dubna."—"And why?" said the emperor, still fatigued, and with a look that did not denote him to be much inclined to prosecute the journey, " Why?"—" Because," said Munnich, not in the least cast down, "everything that has been done from the

" first twelve wersts to Beloferko cannot re-
" main as it is, and must be entirely changed.
" Your majesty must be convinced of this by
" your own eyes : for the changes to be made
" will occasion considerable expenses ; and
" if your majesty is not convinced that they
" are absolutely necessary, whoever is put
" at the head of the works is a lost man."—
" Bring me my horse," said the emperor immediately, " I will go to the Dubna"—
" God be praised," exclaimed Munnich, perfectly sure that his triumph was at hand.

Before he reached the Dubna, the Emperor could see already that part of the canal, which according to Pisarew's plans, was to be considered as completed. He remarked angrily, *these pitiful works !* Then, alighting from his horse, and lying flat on the ground, he pointed out with his hand, to Pisarew, that the banks of the pretended canal were falling away every where ; that the bed was not of equal depth ; that it formed many useless sinuosities ; that in such a place a causeway was wanting, &c. &c. " Gregory," (that was the christian name of Pisarew) " Gregory" said the Emperor, with rising anger, " there
" are two kinds of faults ; the first is when
" a man fails through ignorance ; the second,
" and the most heinous is when he does not
" make use of his five senses. Why are not
" the banks of this canal kept up ? Why is
" it so circuitous ?"—" It is on account of
" the hills ;" answered Pisarew trembling. The Emperor stood up, looked round him, and said, " Where are these hills then ?
" Verily, thou art nought but a rascal !" Every one present thought, that, at that moment, the Emperor would beat Pisarew ; and poor Gregory would have asked no better, might he have then been forgiven more easily. Peter did not give him that *consolation :* but, kept his hands to himself.

From that moment, the victory of Munnich was complete. The canal was continued according to his plans, and in the course of the following year (1724) four wersts of it were entirely finished. The Emperor went to visit these new works, with much complacency. He called for a spade, Munnich took another, and there they went both, hard to work, at digging through the causeway which prevented the water from flowing into the new canal. .....Three months before his death, Peter, returning on the canal from Staraja Russa to Petersburgh, was asked by the Empress about the state of his health, which was then precarious, when he answered : " The works of
" my friend Munnich have cured me : I hope
" yet to live long enough to embark with him
" at Petersburgh, and to cast anchor at the
" gardens of Golofkin in Moscow."

To some readers these details may appear trifling ; yet we think that they give a better insight into the real character of Peter the Great, and of Munnich, than accounts of battles and of negociations. We do not know which most to admire, the undaunted perseverance of a then little-known individual and a foreigner, or the patience and sagacity of the sovereign, who suffered and encouraged it. But, in the mean time, we cannot but pity the fate of those princes, who nominally enjoy a despotic power, but in reality, are the dupes and the tools of designing courtiers. With any other man than Peter, the canal would probably have been abandoned, as impracticable ; and Munnich would have been disgraced, for presuming to be right against the opinion of the favourite.

The other transaction that we shall quote, is of a far different nature, and exhibits one of those revolutions so frequent in the government of Russia. Munnich's credit had stood unimpaired during the reigns of Catherine I, and of Peter II. Under that of Ann, which was graced by his triumphs over the Poles and the Turks, he had risen to the first situation in the state ; and was considered as one of its supports. That Princess, had on her demise, appointed as her successor the young Prince Ivan, her grand-nephew, then an infant ; and had placed the Regency in the hands of Biron, her favourite ; to the exclusion of Prince Ulric, of Brunswick, father to the young Prince, whose ferocious disposition she dreaded. His wife the Princess Ann of Mecklenburgh, was likewise excluded, as too much under the dominion of her husband. Munnich had seemingly consented to these arrangements which he had no power to oppose. But, Biron soon proved unequal to his situation ; alarms and conspirations sprang up on every side ; his authority was considered by the nation as an usurpation : and Munnich, who had personal reasons to complain of the Regent, entertained, or feigned to entertain, fears for the safety of the young Emperor.

Biron, surrounded with cares and alarms, had enjoyed his power twenty days, when, on the morning of the 8-19 of November, Munnich entered the apartment of the Emperor's mother. In a few words he explained to her the grounds of his apprehensions : he represented, that, as a mother, it was her bounden duty to assume, herself, the reins of government ; " As to me, Madam," he added,

" I take upon myself to put the Regent into " your hands, the ensuing night; but you " must co-operate with me. The presence " of the Emperor's mother will encourage " the troops I want, and will deter the evil- " minded." The Princess, much surprised, and not a little confused, acknowledged that, in fact, she wished nothing better than to get rid of the Regent; but she could not bring herself to witness the enterprise against Biron. Munnich then ceased to insist on that point; it was only agreed, that the Princess should give the necessary order to the guards of the palace, that Munnich might come to her in the night; and that till then, she should not reveal the project to any one, not even to the Prince, her husband.

It was not an easy matter to come at the Regent; for all the officers of the guards on duty about him, had orders not to admit any person whatever, when once he had retired to rest; and all the sentries placed about his apartments had orders likewise, to stop any person offering to enter, and to kill such an one in case of resistance. But, it so happened, that on the night alluded to, the regiment of Preobraschenski guards was on duty, both about the Emperor, and about the Regent; Munnich, who was commandant of that corps, might hope, therefore, to find no obstacles; and he had accordingly fixed on that very night for the execution of his plan.....

In order to remove every suspicion, he that day visited the Regent, as usual, and not only dined with him, but, on his pressing invitation, returned also to supper.....At eleven o'clock, at night, they parted, as two friends usually do, but the blackest designs were hid, on both sides, under that appearance of mutual regard.

Munnich, on leaving the Regent's palace, told his adjutant-general, lieutenant-colonel Manstein, that he should want him very early in the morning; and he accordingly sent for him at two o'clock. They went together into a coach, and drove to the winter-palace, which had been fixed on as the place of residence of the Emperor Ivan, and his parents, ever since the death of the Empress Ann. Without being discovered, and by means of a back door, left open on purpose, they arrived at the Princess's apartment; she had retired to bed with her husband; but she had desired her bosom confident, Miss Julia Mengden, sister to Munnich's daughter-in-law, to call her, without being perceived by her husband, as soon as the field-marshall should arrive. The favourite went accordingly, to call up her mistress, as gently as possible; however, the Duke awoke, and asked, why she was getting up. The Princess pretended some indisposition; and the Duke remained in bed; little suspecting that while he was asleep, his fate would be decided on.

When the Princess appeared, Munnich attempted several times to persuade her to put herself at the head of the guards. He was unable to prevail on her:——" But, you must, at least, madam," said Munnich " give the necessary orders to the officers of " the guards"—She consented to this; the officers were called; the Princess represented to them, in a few words, the humiliations which the young emperor was daily experiencing from the Regent. " It would be " shameful," said she, " to bear any longer " such insults. To put a stop to them it is " absolutely necessary to arrest the Regent. " I hope that, as men of honour, you will " not refuse this service to your Emperor. " Follow the field-marshal; and support " him in his enterprize: your fidelity shall " meet with due recompense."

They all expressed their readiness to follow the field-marshal. The Princess kissed him, gave her hand to kiss, to the officers, and ejaculated many prayers for the success of their undertaking. The guard was immediately turned out, and Munnich imparted his design to the soldiers. They unanimously promised to follow him wherever he would lead them. They were bid to load their arms; an officer with forty men was left in the guard-house, with the standard; twenty others followed the field-marshall, to the summer palace, where the Regent had fixed his residence. The troops halted about two hundred paces from the Palace; Munnich sent Manstein forward, to apprize the officers of the guards of the princess's intentions, and to request them to remain quiet, while things were going on. What Munnich had foreseen, took place accordingly; the guards far from refusing the entrance of the palace, offered their assistance in arresting the Regent.

Manstein was then ordered to go, and arrest Biron; and he was directed to kill him on the spot, in case of the slightest resistance; he was to be supported by an officer and twenty men. But Manstein, wishing to avoid giving an alarm, left his troop behind him, and entered the Palace alone..... He wandered for a considerable time, in the several apartments, uncertain in which to find the Regent: till at last he discovered a double folding door, which had been negligently fastened; this he easily burst open, and found himself in the bed-room of Biron who was sleeping profoundly, as well as his wife, notwithstanding the noise Manstein had made in entering.

Manstein went to the bed-side, drew the curtains, and said loudly, that he was come to speak to the Regent. At his voice the couple startled from their sleep, with exclamations of surprise and fear. Biron immediately rose; Manstein seized him, and held

him fast, till the arrival of the guard, which easily got the better of him. An old soldier's great coat was thrown over his shoulders; he was conducted to a coach in waiting; an officer sat by him, and in that state he was brought to the winter palace. His wife in her shift, had followed him into the street. A soldier took her in his arms, and asked Manstein what he was to do with her? "Take her back into her bed-room;" said Manstein; but, the soldier finding the load rather too heavy, dropped her in the snow. The captain of the guards found her in that dismal situation, sent for her clothes, and brought her back to her apartment. On the very same day, the whole of the Regent's family were shut up in the fortress of Schlusselburgh; from whence they were transferred to Pelim in Siberia; while the Princess Ann was proclaimed Administratrix of the Empire, under the title of Grand Duchess of Russia.

Munnich might expect every thing, under the government of a princess who was indebted to him for her elevation; yet in the course of a few months, he retired from the ministry in disgust, and in the month of November, of the following year, the power he had raised, was overthrown by a revolution exactly similar to that which had established it. The Princess Elizabeth, daughter of Peter the Great, who then ascended the throne of Russia, was the personal enemy of Munnich; he was therefore arrested, tried as a traitor, and, on the most absurd and frivolous pretences condemned to be quartered alive. A conditional pardon was, however, announced to him, at the foot of the scaffold, and he was exiled to Pelim in Siberia; the very place, where, a year before, he had sent his rival Biron; who now obtained a less uncomfortable habitation, and was removed to Jaroslaw. The sledges of the two enemies met, in one of the suburbs of Casan; they were obliged to remain some time before one another at the passage of a bridge. Biron and Munnich knew, and saluted, each other; they parted without exchanging a word; but what reflections must have filled the minds of them both!

Munnich supported his exile, which lasted twenty years, with the same manly firmness as that which he had manifested at his trial, and at the foot of the scaffold. He found moreover, in that religion, to which he zealously adhered, during his whole life, a never failing source of consolation.

Munnich was accompanied by a chaplain, Martens, who was not banished, but followed his fortune. The greatest loss which Munnich experienced, was that of this worthy man, who died after 7 years of exile. The field marshal afterwards discharged the office of chaplain; his whole family met at prayers, twice a day, when he delivered discourses of his own composing, which edified his auditors, and strengthened himself. He also composed thoughts on the most important articles of the christian faith, and hymns, which have been printed. He cultivated his garden; composed works on engineering; instructed youth in the study of geometry; drew up plans for the King of Prussia, and memoirs relative to the expulsion of the Turks out of Europe. Such are the effects of science and mental powers, in softening the rigours of banishment to the most barren wastes.

After the death of Elizabeth, Munnich was recalled by Peter III. her successor. On his return, he suffered neither complaint nor reproach to escape his lips; but devoted himself to the service of that ill-fated monarch, with all the energy of his younger years. In the revolution which cost that prince his throne and his life; Munnich never abandoned him, for a moment; but the veteran's advices were all defeated, by the silly presumption of Peter, and by the fears and pusillanimity of his courtiers. When, at last, news was brought that Catherine at the head of 20,000 men was marching against her husband, who had only 3000 Holsteiners, Munnich still wanted to try the fortune of a battle. "Take a crucifix in your hands," said he to the Emperor "they dare not touch you; and I shall "take upon myself the danger of the "battle." On that very day, the fall of Peter was completed without resistance, and the authority of Catharine was every where acknowledged. The day after, Munnich appeared at court: "You wanted to fight against me," said Catherine, on seeing him: "Yes, madam," answered Munnich, firmly; "could I do less "for the prince who delivered me from "captivity? but it is now my duty to "fight for your Majesty, and this I shall "fulfil, with the same zeal." Catherine had sufficient generosity not to be offended at the old warrior's noble sincerity; she even suffered him to appear at court

in mourning for his murdered master; and she constantly availed herself, for the good of her empire, of Munnich's transcendant faculties, which remained unimpaired to his death. This event took place October 16th 1767, at the age of eighty-four years five months and six days.

Not having the German original before us, we are unable to ascertain the degree of credit to which the anonymous French translator is entitled; but we may recommend this volume as interesting, both by the subject itself, and by the manner in which it is treated.

The *lines of the Ukraine*, mentioned by the writer of the letters on the Ukraine [Panorama, Vol. III. p. 388.] were erected in 1731 and 1732, after a plan of Peter the Great, p. 68. They were repaired by Marshal Munnich in 1736. The account of the Marshal's campaigns in the Crimea, has great interest; it shews the plan of the Russian Court in reference to that country. It was reserved to happier times for Russia, to see that plan completed. Its consequences are not all developed.

De la Christallotechnie: on Christallotechny, or an Essay on the Phenomena of Chrystallisation, and on the Modes of conducting that Operation, so as to obtain complete Chrystals, and the different Modifications of which each Species is susceptible. By the late Nicolas Leblanc, &c. pamph. in 8vo. pp. 90, with three plates. Paris. Dulau & Co. London.

Nicolas Leblanc was the first chemist, who by his persevering and assiduous labours, and by his intelligent researches, unfolded the proceedings of nature in the formation of the several kinds of salt.

In the small work before us, we have remarked the possibility of discovering by means of synthesis, the laws which nature observes when forming in solid substances, the embryo of such or such modification. It contains moreover a confirmation of the interesting discoveries which Mr. Haüy has attained by calculation and analysis. This work is highly interesting, by the novelty of the results it presents. It is absolutely necessary to those who may wish to obtain an exact idea of the formation of chrystals in saline substances; or may intend to continue the researches in which Mr. Nicolas Leblanc was overtaken by death.

Œuvres d'Archimede, &c. The works of Archimedes, translated literally, with a Commentary, by F. Peyrard, Professor of Astronomy, &c: with a Memoir of the Translator on a new burning Mirror; and another of M. Delamble on the Arithmetic of the Greeks.

A favourable report made to the *Institut*, at Paris, induces us to notice this work, which we have not seen, as the knowledge of its publication may be of use to some of our mathematical friends.

Archimedes has, during many centuries, maintained the reputation of being a genius of the most astonishing powers that ever devoted its energies to the mathematics. No geometrician has distinguished himself by discoveries equally numerous, or equally important. Nevertheless, it is certain, that he has not many readers in modern times, because his labours have been superseded by the discovery of new methods of calculation. Those, however, who delight in tracing the abilities of the human mind, and are interested by the depth and penetration of which it is capable, in the study of elementary geometry, will certainly desire an acquaintance with Archimedes.

The discovery of two absolutely independent manners of demonstrating the quadrature of the parabola, was a wonderful instance of this geometrician's penetrative mind; equally so was his ability to determine the centre of gravity of any parabolic sector; and the position, in consequence of gravity, of a paraboloid left to itself in a liquid of greater specific weight. His treatises on spirals, conoids, spheroids, on the sphere and cylinder, manifest thoughout that same inventive genius which originated resources in proportion to the magnitude of difficulties, and thereby happily surmounted them.

Not less skilful were the means taken by Archimedes to measure the diameter of the sun; and to supply the imperfection of arithmetic among the Greeks, who had neither figures, nor names, to denote any higher number than a hundred millions.

This edition is in 4to. pp. 650, with more than 500 figures, very neatly engraved on wood, and placed in the text: portrait of Archimedes, &c. Price about £2. 2s. Superior editions, £4. 4s. and £6. 6s.

ספר ראשון למקראי קדש; or, Elements of the Hebrew Language. In two Parts. Part I. Orthography, illustrated by a Variety of interesting Notes, with the addition of an extensive Vocabulary, designed for the Use of Schools, as well as Beginners in general. By Hyman Hurwitz, Master of the Jewish Academy, Highgate. 8vo. pp. 140. Price 5s. 6d. Fine paper, 7s. 6d. London, printed for the Author, 1807.

At length the English Jews are taking steps to cultivate their literature; and with that good sense in which they are not deficient, they are endeavouring to unrivet some of those shackles, under which they have long groaned. As the statement that we might offer of the degradation to which they have been reduced, would be liable to some suspicion of exaggeration, we shall give it in our author's own words.

When our ancestors first settled in this country, they imported the various languages of the countries whence they came, and continued to use them among themselves; now, although in the course of time they acquired an imperfect knowledge of the English language, still either the German or Spanish was current among them. These languages their children understood as well as the English; nay, even better. It was therefore no wonder, that the parents should have preferred the before-mentioned languages to the English, as the medium of instruction. The period, however, when these languages were used in private families, is long since passed. They are therefore as unintelligible to our youth as the Arabic or Chaldean; and as no one would have the folly to recommend either of these languages as the medium of instruction, because they were spoken by some of our ancestors a thousand years ago; I do not see why we should make use of the German or Spanish, merely because they were the languages of our ancestors a hundred years ago.

Besides, times and circumstances are totally changed. In those dark ages, when the name of Jew was considered only as another epithet for every thing vile and despicable, when oppression followed oppression, and persecution succeeded persecution, that love of learning, which, in more prosperous days, manifested itself so strongly amongst our nation, began to vanish; the arts and sciences were neglected; ignorance took the seat of learning, and produced her never-failing progeny, superstition.— *It was thought a sin to learn the language of their oppressors!* It was considered a sin to learn to read English! The Hebrew alone was taught in our schools. Was it then to be wondered at, that a youth, thus drudging whole years in the acquisition of a language, should have learned something of it? Happily for our nation, those times are no more. The condition of our people has been considerably ameliorated in every part of Europe, and no where more so than in this country; in consequence of which, our whole system of education has experienced an entire revolution. We look no longer on the acquisition of the English language as a sin; but, on the contrary, we look upon it as a most necessary and indispensable part of education. To this is added, a knowledge of languages in general, such as the German, French, and Latin. Nor are the liberal arts and sciences excluded: we begin to appreciate their value and importance, and consider them as essential parts of education. In proportion, therefore, as the sphere of our instruction has been enlarged, the time formerly allotted for the acquisition of the Hebrew becomes abridged. Unless, therefore, we adopt a more judicious and expeditious method of teaching the knowledge of this important language, it must, in the course of another generation, become totally extinct; and with it must perish that very religion which has stood the test of ages, and for which our ancestors suffered so many persecutions, and shed so many torrents of their blood.

Another obstacle that greatly retards the Hebrew is the want of proper elementary books, suited to the various ages and capacities of children.

Although we are not deficient in men of learning, fully competent to the task, no one has yet devoted his time and talents to a purpose so laudable. An imperfect scale of the alphabet, in which not half of the elementary sounds are represented, a prayer book, and a Hebrew Bible, are the only books we have to instruct our children in the Hebrew language: and how ill calculated these are for the purpose, without previous preparation, has, I believe, been clearly demonstrated.

We hope, that after this confession, no Jew will think it strange that his nation has experienced contempt. It is useless to enquire which party was first guilty of this breach of humanity, and benevolence: but, surely, it may remind us of the Roman poet's representation, that the Jews despised their fellow-men so greatly, that if any one had lost himself, they would not so much as shew him the way. It gives us pleasure to think, that we live in happier times.

This is the first Hebrew grammar, composed in our language, for the Jewish people; and it is the first in which we have seen it recommended to teach learners by the *power* of the letter; i. e. to call א A. *ay*, instead of *Aleph*; ב B. *be*, instead of *Beth*, &c. This is another instance of prejudice vanquished: and that there was a necessity for vanquishing other prejudices also, Mr. H. bears ample testimony.

The reading of the Hebrew being at length moderately acquired, the scholar is immediately set to translate portions of the Pentateuch, not into the English, which the pupil understands, but (what will astonish every reflecting man) into the German or Spanish; the former language being made use of by the Polish and German Jews, and the latter by those who originally came from Spain and Portugal.

Of these languages the pupil is generally as ignorant as he is of the Hebrew which he is to learn through their means, and consequently does not understand one word he says; notwithstanding which, he is made to repeat daily as many verses or chapters, as his teacher may think proper to impose on him.

As none of the faculties of the mind, except the memory, participate in this instruction, and as the memory, unless assisted by the judgment, is very fallacious, it follows, that the pupil no sooner learns one chapter than he forgets the other. But, even supposing him to possess a very tenacious memory, and capable of rendering the whole Bible into the above languages, where lies the benefit? The parent, to whom these languages are known, may, indeed, be pleased with the seeming proficiency of a darling son, may be charmed with his apparent progress, not reflecting, at the same time, that the boy knows no more of what he is repeating, than if he were reciting so many sentences from the Zendavesta.

Thus it is evident, that the most valuable part of the pupil's life is wasted to little purpore; and what is worse, that by being thus accustomed to repeat what he does not understand, a most pernicious habit of attending to sounds, instead of the instructions conveyed by them, is acquired, which renders the youth ever after incapable of obtaining a perfect knowledge of any art or science without the greatest difficulty and exertion.

These absurd methods had indeed begun some years ago to decline. A very respectable gentleman amongst the Portuguese Jews had published his thoughts very freely and properly on this subject.* Many of the German Jews had also begun to see the impropriety, and to substitute an English translation for the German; and hopes were entertained, that this practice would be entirely abolished. But, this dawn of reason is threatened to be obscured by the cloud of former prejudices; the old system has latterly found advocates, disposed to restore it to its pristine vigour.

By what logic the Jews could persuade themselves that they were English, while they maintained such a custom, exceeds our comprehension: it seems to us, that they merited neither the distinction of Hebrews, nor Germans, nor English: no wonder they spake "a Babylonish dialect." Mr. H. very properly observes:

As all our prayers are recited in Hebrew, and as it is of the utmost importance that our youths should understand those sentiments of praise and gratitude which they daily offer to our Glorious and Bountiful Creator, I have selected a number of short prayers (with an English translation) by way of reading lessons.

As to the execution of the work itself, we find in it much to praise. It must be considered by all who know the effort required in composing elementary treatises, as a very useful and respectable performance.

The author leads his pupil in a step-by-step manner more gradually, and we think more effectually, than other writers. Nevertheless, we suspect, that his own superior knowledge has hardly suffered him to place himself in the true situation of the unlearned: and that he would have done well had he held out his assisting hand, somewhat further, at the entering on this study. For instance, he should have *printed* the Roman letters which denote the sound of the vowels, not merely in the three introductory tables, but in the fourth table of syllables. There is plenty of space between his lines, and this assistance to the student, by being continued somewhat further than it is, would have been useful. We should also have recommended, had we been of his counsel, the introduction of some of those common place phrases, which being of daily occurrence, are not liable to any difficulty as to their import, and are not only useful, but amuse the imagination.——They are adopted in the grammars of all other languages, why not in the Hebrew?—*I pray you—give me—some bread—some butter.—How do you do?* [Is it peace to thee?]

* J. Mocatta's Address to the Congregation of Portuguese Jews.

Good morning, &c. Where pronunciation is in question, nothing can be more adviseable than to attract the student's use of his tongue; and those of his fellow scholars whom he addresses, will soon set him right, with little trouble to the master, and sometimes more effectually than a tutor, whose office to a youth is always somewhat *aweful*.

Our readers will perceive that the preface (and we may say the same of the work) is composed in a respectable English style, yet there is a trip or two in the language, which leads us to wish that some competent English critic had stood by Mr. H.'s elbow while he was inditing it, to whom he might have referred for opinion and advice. Such an assistant might also have given a correctness to other particulars, which would have been pleasing: for instance, Mr. H. renders *lebush* "a garment"—whereas it is a particular species of garment: he renders *tzeli* "a stag"—whereas it is the gazelle or antelope. He would have done well, had he rendered *caphur* by *hoar frost* instead of "rime;" or had he added *frost* in explanation; as we doubt whether every young Israelite can distinguish between the English terms *rime* and *rhyme*.

Mr. H. retains the " for *Jehovah*, and orders its substitute, *adonai*, to be used: this he does, by a subterfuge, in a manner we did not expect from him. He says, "this word is *pronounced* as if it were written *adonai*" when he very well knows that *pronounciation* has no place in the matter. Mr. H. has rendered *behemah* "*domesticated* cattle:" but this class includes the elephant, the hippopotamos, the rhinoceros, &c. whether tame or wild. We are obliged to Mr. H. however, for his vocabulary; and think it among the most useful parts of his book. We believe the late well known David Levi, was the first who composed a vocabulary, Hebrew and English: and that has recommended his work to some of our acquaintance. The present appears to us to be equally useful, and Mr. H. will certainly find his advantage from it.

Our author enters at large into the question concerning the antiquity of the vowel points: he stops short at Ezra, himself, as the author of them, but he gives us the old story of David and Joab: not forgetting the confusion of tongues at the Tower of Babel. His arguments are not original: and he has not stated the opposite arguments in their full strength. His reasonings, to prove that the present Hebrew letters are of pristine antiquity, we must pronounce incompetent: and he will feel our objections at once, when we ask him, what he would have thought, and said, had *these* letters and no others appeared on the public coins of the Maccabees, Simon, &c? who were priestsas well as civil rulers, and who, most surely, cannot be suspected either of defective knowledge, or of any inclination in favour of heretics. "These *priests*," he would have said, "used the *priestly*, or sacred letters;" let him then given this fact its full force, in favour of the Samaritan type. Mr. H. has added a specimen of the Rabbinical type: he should have given one, with the Hebrew interlined, by way of lesson, that the eye might have understood it at once,

Our readers will perceive, that this grammar contains a variety of learning: it does honour to the master of the Jewish school; and we take a pleasure in announcing that a second part, which will complete the work, may be expected. That will contain the etymology, and syntax of the language, a complete paradigm of the nouns and verbs, &c. We have spoken our opinion the more freely on this work, because we attach to it considerable consequence: and because Mr. H. may, in his second part, take advantage by our suggestions, and those of other friends, and augment the merit of his labour, as a whole, by such additions, or corrections, as in his free and liberal judgment he may think proper.

A Sermon, preached at the Consecration of the Chapel of Salesbury, in Lancashire, September 8, 1807, by Thomas Dunham Whitaker, LL. D. F. S. A. Minister of Holme. Royal quarto, pp. 20. Price 3s 6d. London: Hatchard, 1807.

We are not such rigid disciplinarians, as to refuse the pulpit some liberty of subject, matter, and manner, on incidental occasions: the preacher, therefore, is safe from any rebuke on our part, for introducing a greater proportion of political than of theological disquisition into this discourse; especially as new chapels are not opened every day. It contains some things with which we agree; but we are

not satisfied with others; though perhaps, our objections lie rather against the expression than the sentiment; at least, in some instances. The preacher tells us p. 6 that "the multiplying of churches is the *only* legitimate method of propagating Religion:"—it is one, and a *very desirable* method, certainly, but not the *only*. "Religion is the most powerful instrument which *the politician* has "to work with," (p. 8.) is a position, which must be considerably varied in its tenor, before we can applaud it; yet we unite completely in the following sentiments:

Active and systematic efforts to propagate the Gospel at *Home*, would do more towards securing a peaceable and obedient commonalty, than hosts of armed men, or volumes of penal statutes. Secure the conscience, and you secure the man; make the people good Christians, and you make them faithful and dutiful subjects of course.

We think that the author's praise of old times, and reprobation of commerce and manufactures, are also much too *energetic*: yet we deny not, that commerce has its evil; as what has not? we cannot think poverty more favourable to Religion than abundance; the seat of religion is the heart; and where *this* is right, though we might prefer the prayer of Jabez, "give me neither poverty, nor riches"—yet we believe that external circumstances will be found of no great importance. The author will parry these hints by pleading his good intention.—This admitted, we shall extract passages from his discourse which shew that he is a man of reflection, especially on events that are passing around him. He says,

Until of late children worked under the roof and eye of their parents; their application to the arts of trade was never exclusive; the daughters were frequently called off to little domestic offices, and the sons to the periodical operations of husbandry. Thus both sexes were prepared for the situations which in more advanced life they were destined to fill, as fathers, mothers, or household servants. —— But the inordinate requirements of modern commerce absorb every hour, and every faculty of its votaries; precluding the acquirement of domestic knowledge, and that practical readiness in the application of it which never can be learned but in childhood; they superadd helplessness to extravagance, and take away the best preventative of profligacy abroad, which is comfort at home.—Add to all this, that habits of cleanliness, a quality nearly allied both to health and virtue, are unlearned and lost for life in places where, by the sordid avarice of parents, children are made to pass, not through fire to Moloch, but through filth to Mammon.

He adds in a note, While Night-work subsisted, which, I thank God, is nearly at an end, I have sometimes applied to that inversion of the order of Nature these words of the Psalmist:—"Man goeth forth to his work and to his labour *until* the evening:" but these unhappy creatures, reduced to the condition of brutes, "when the *Sun ariseth* get them away together and lay them down in their dens."—Ps. civ. 22. Another practice for which we are indebted to modern Commerce yet remains to be redressed. I mean, the apprenticing whole colonies of poor children to manufactories at the distance of eighty or an hundred miles.—So long as this is permitted, we shall never want a Slave Trade *at Home*.—I am by no means convinced, that the present war against our Trade and Manufactures is not, in part, a providential visitation for the immoral and unchristian spirit in which they are conducted.

. . . . . .

The population of this hundred [Blackburn] at the Reformation did not exceed 10,000 souls; seven years ago it was returned at 82,000, beside some considerable omissions; and such has been the encrease during the last short interval, that it may now fairly be computed at 100,000. At the first of these periods there were in the same district at least 24 places of religious worship: there are now no more than thirty; and, what renders the disproportion in some chapelries still more enormous, ten at least of these are adequate to the accommodation of the inhabitants at present. But, to keep pace with such an encrease of numbers, to check the progress of separation, or to counteract the increase of immorality, what provision has been made by the foundation of chapels on the establishment?—*The Building in which we are now assembled.* Yet these are no trifling objects; for in the same period, and within the same limits, ten conventicles have been licenced; nor can it be denied that sufficient attention has been paid to appetites more importunate than *Hunger and Thirst after Righteousness*, by multiplying *Synagogues* of another species, which they who *build*, and they who consecrate, can scarcely be said to *love our Nation*.

Now were all the places of established worship conveniently situated, as they once were, or their congregations equally distributed, it is obvious to every one who knows any thing of their structures that they are collectively incapable of containing one fourth part of their

congregations. In some it would be impossible, by any power of compression, to enclose a tenth part of the inhabitants.

We are willing to admit the great "learning and steadiness of the old Puritans," (p. 9.) but we peremptorily deny, so far as our knowledge of the *regular* dissenters extends, that "the followers of Baxter, Calamy, and Manton, have ranged themselves under the standard of Socinus." That there are Socinians among those who dissent from the Church, is true: but, we speak it to the honour of the legalized Dissenters, that they cut off from their body, members who err in this particular; and their ministers stand aloof from those who appear too frequently in pulpits whence such principles are disseminated. Statements of this unqualified and undistinguishing nature, have the effect of describing the partizans of that persuasion as much more numerous than they really are. Why attribute *popularity* to an error without necessity? The following suggestions deserve consideration:

By the judicious and timely appropriation of a very moderate sum of money to the erecting and endowing Chapels of ease within this district, much assistance might probably be obtained from private persons, who would either be unable or unwilling to originate any such measure themselves.

For the application of this fund commissioners of integrity and character might be appointed, with instructions to act on the following leading principles:

First, That wherever a population of 1000 souls or more had been collected at the distance of more than two miles from any established place of worship, there a Chapel of ease should be marked out, and compulsory powers granted to appropriate a site.

Secondly, That wherever a similar encrease had taken place in any town, so, that the same number appeared to be unaccommodated with the means of attending the parish church, or any existing chapel, however near at hand, the same powers should be given.

Thirdly, Wherever in any of the Country Chapelries an encrease of numbers within the distance of two miles had rendered the present structure inadequate to the congregation, a proportionate enlargement should be marked out, and carried into execution. The last provision would be attended with no difficulty whatsoever; the two former, which are merely to be considered as outlines, might be filled, diversified, or expanded in various ways by the deliberate wisdom of the legislature.

Introduction to an Analytical Dictionary of the English Language, by David Booth. 8vo. pp. 170. price 5s. Edinburgh, for the Author. Johnson, London, 1806.

An analytical dictionary of the English language, is a work of such considerable extent and labour, that it demands every encouragement previous to its appearance, in order to support the mind of the author under his engagement. It is, besides, an undertaking so full of difficulties, it requires so many qualifications, such perseverance, and such literary good fortune, too, that we think an author who intends such a publication, acts wisely when he issues a small tract, as a precursor to his larger volume. The public is, hereby, enabled, in some degree, to form a determination on the abilities of the writer; and the writer will receive a diversity of opinions, by which he may profit, and judge of the wishes, and wants, as well as of the disposition of the public.

We have looked over this volume, with some attention, and do not perceive any reason which should induce the author to relinquish his plan. Mr. B. is aware of the importance of Saxon literature, as well as of latin and greek. He adverts also, to the German, and French, languages; he might add the Italian, for a few expressions. But, we should be glad to see attention paid to so much of the history of the people, as is necessary to illustrate that of the language. The Saxon tongue appears to have spread far and wide in our island, and to have become *general:* but the Norman French, though equally the language of conquerors, was greatly restricted to the descendants and attendants of those who had established themselves by force. These, under the character of the superior class, retained their native language, and obliged others to converse with them in it; but the population, at large, learned no more of this than what they found absolutely necessary. In whatever language they might address their lords, they addressed each other in much the same terms as they had been used to do. Hence also, many things in their natural, (or domestic) state retain to this day their Saxon appellations, while in their prepared or artificial state, they are known by French names. This is remarkable, in the market terms of food: *Sow, Swine,*

Swine, &c. are the Saxon names of the living animals; *pork* is the market name of the dead animal; *calf* is Saxon; but *veal* is French; and so of other articles.

On the same principle it is necessary to ascertain how far the ancient British maintained itself against the Roman, against the Saxon, against the Danish, and whatever language was used by the prevailing power. Proper names of places and things, may possibly be thought the most likely tests of truth on this subject:—but, in addition, to that acquaintance with the languages usually termed *learned*, which the critic requires,—who will pore over our Saxon writers, and converse with our Saxon rustics, in order to determine, not the powers of speech in polite conversation, or among the nobles of our land, but the import of words and phrases which have been preserved in secluded spots of our country, merely because the vitiating principles of genteel expressions, and of the fashionable dialect had not penetrated into them?

The Juvenile Preceptor; or a Course of Rudimental Learning. Vol. iv. containing a Spelling and Pronouncing Dictionary; arranged in four Parts, according to the Number of Syllables. 12mo. pp. 340. Price 4s. G. Nicholson, Poughnill: Symonds, London, 1807.

Mr. Nicholson is well known as an ingenious and worthy printer, who has chosen a secluded situation, whence he issues a number of pretty articles for the instruction of youth, chiefly. He is a good selector, attentive to morals, and a neat printer. This is his occupation; widely, different from that of the bustling world. The volume in our hands is a continuation of his labours for the benefit of the rising generation: and a meritorious effort to facilitate the acquisition of learning. We must own, nevertheless, that in some instances our ears dissent from the pronunciation adopted by Mr. N.: in fact, a spelling and pronouncing dictionary requires such a universality of knowledge, that we hardly dare flatter ourselves with the expectation of seeing it completely executed. We shall explain our meaning by selecting a few words. *Fox-gloves*—this should be in the singular—the plant called Fox-glove, (Digitalis) being intended: from its plural form, an uninstructed person might conjecture that it referred to gloves worn by foxes. *Fracture*, frăk-*chŭr*. We doubt the propriety of giving the power of *ch* to *tu*, in words derived from the Latin: it is a vulgarism; what would a Latin orator have thought of "frăk-*chŭra*?" Words derived from the Greek, should, where it can be done without affectedly running counter to general custom, retain in pronunciation the difference between the short *o* and the long *o*: also between the *i* and the *y*. Mr N. has made some of his *ys* long, others short, in the same column, though all are of Greek original: neither has he given any power to final vowels in Greek words: yet most certainly the Greeks pronounced did not "hī-drō-sel"—but hī-drō-sel*e*.

Our language has borrowed from so many foreign languages, and we have so greatly vitiated the accents and pronunciation of words adopted by us, that no blame is imputable to Mr. N. for these *slips*. Imperfect acquaintance with the original dialects, fashion, of lisping memory, and other causes, have occasioned this confusion. It is not in a spirit of pedantry we wish for its reformation: but that we might preserve some resemblance to the original from which we have copied. Who speaks Latin so utterly unintelligible abroad, as an Englishman does?—one half of what he says becomes nonsense, not from his meaning, or his syntax, but from his false accents, and the mistaken power which he gives to his vowels.

We do not mean these remarks as any censure of Mr. N's volume, which after having inspected with some attention, we think may be as useful as any that we have seen.

Synonymia Insectorum, &c. The Synonymous Appellations given to Insects, by different Authors, collected and arranged, according to the System of Fabricius, by C. J. Schönher, Vol. I. containing *Lethrus—Scolytes*. 8vo. pp. 293, with three coloured Plates of Beetles. Stockholm. 1806.

To this volume is prefixed a list of authors which have been consulted for this compilation. It occupies fourteen pages; from this circumstance some estimate may be formed of the labour sustained in com-

posing the work. It is true, that labour, united to correctness, is all the merit which such a work can boast, since its main object is to save others that trouble which the author has taken on himself. Whoever wishes to know in what part and page of a writer on entomology, any particular insect is described, has only to find the Fabrician name of it, and he is immediately informed of the passage where it occurs, in that writer which he is desirous of consulting. The text is in Latin; the notes, also, are most of them, in the same language; but there are a few in Swedish, the work being intended for the use of the author's countrymen, principally, though amateurs of all nations may take advantage of it. The plates are correctly executed: and exhibit 19 species, either new, or not so well delineated hitherto.

We take this opportunity of informing the public, that a selection of Swedish works has lately been imported by the Rev. Gustavus Brunmark, Chaplain to the Swedish Embassy; and that commissions for literary articles cannot be executed more readily than by that gentleman's intervention.

L'Olympe; ou, Traité raisonné de la Fable, &c. Olympus; or, Instructive Treatise on Fable, with a Description of the Pagan Divinities; for the Use of Youth. By F. D. K. With 24 Cuts. 2 Vols. 18mo. Price 5s. Didier and Tebbett. London, 1807.

Being ourselves of opinion, that the true character of the deities of paganism is little understood, and that, as it is commonly described, it produces no advantage on the youthful mind, we hardly know how to recommend a treatise of which those divinities are the subject. But Mr. F. D. K. was under no obligation to enter into our views, or to adopt the peculiarities of our opinion. His business was to narrate, in the best manner he could, the origin and history of these powers, according to such authorities as are generally received. This he has executed with considerable attention and dexterity, and in a pleasing and even elegant style. The work has merit, and is apparently the production of a cultivated mind. The engravings are no honour to it.

That scholar, who should set the heathen deities in their true light before the public, and should accommodate his treatise to the capacities and supposable information of youth, would deserve a statue. It would, indeed, be a laborious performance; but the way is so far opened by Bryant and others, that *some* assistance might be obtained.

We shall observe further, that a performance of the description we allude to and wish for, would be found strongly corroborative of the facts and statements of the Old Testament; the deities of classic paganism would prove to be the same as those worshipped in Canaan and in Syria; and the interminable struggle between the admission of images as a medium of worship, and the entire exclusion of them, under the penalty of reprobation, would be explained much more satisfactorily than it is at present. After all the labours of the learned, the subject of the Syrian gods is obscure; because they have not been sufficiently identified with those of writers whose works we are accustomed to esteem as historians, or poets.

Thoughts on the Expediency of disclosing the Processes of Manufactories: Being the Substance of Two Papers lately read before the Literary and Philosophical Society of Newcastle upon Tyne. By John Clennell, F. S. A. Edinburgh and Perth. 8vo. pp. 32. For the Author, 1807.

Mr. Clennell has issued proposals for publishing a work, containing the processes employed in the manufactories of this kingdom. The idea has excited some alarm; because, though every master is desirous of knowing his neighbour's secrets, yet he is not willing to disclose his own. The proposal, also, has political importance connected with it in this land of manufactures and industry. Mr. C. meets these, and other objections, by reasonings, shewing the incalculable benefits that operative skill would derive *upon the whole*, from such communications, and by stating the numerous instances in which we have derived, sometimes an entire art, sometimes great improvements, from foreign parts. We doubt not the ability of those whom it immediately concerns to direct their conduct, in reference to the object intended, and when the work itself appears, we shall endeavour to judge impartially on its merit.

LITERARY PROSPECTIVE.

Mr. Middleton's "Doctrine of the GREEK "ARTICLE applied to the Criticism and the "Illustration of the New Testament," will be published in about a month: it makes one large volume in 8vo.

A splendid and interesting Edition of the *Comus* of MILTON translated literally, and line by line, into French and Italian prose, was printed, not long ago, in quarto, at the press of Crapelet, Rue de la Harpe, Paris, by the hon. Francis H. Egerton, with Preface, an *ad lectorem*, and Criticisms upon the Mask.

Mr. Lenoir publishes the 1st of December his Fastes Britanniques, Poëme Historique, ou Précis de l'Histoire de la Grande-Bretagne, depuis l'Invasion de Jule César, jusqu'à la Rupture des dernières Négociations, entre la France et l'Angleterre.

Mr Cromek the celebrated engraver, who lately purchased, and exhibited the interesting picture of the procession of Chaucer's Canterbury Pilgrims painted by Mr. Stothard, has been some time in Scotland, with that performance, where it has attracted great attention. He has taken advantage of this opportunity to make all possible enquiries wherever Robert Burns had resided, and among his acquaintances and connections, for any MS. remain of that poet. We understand that he has been so fortunate as to recover as many papers, and letters, as may make an octavo volume.

Proposals are lately distributed for publishing by subscription, an appropriate medal, in commemoration of the abolition of the slave-trade, from a design by Robert Smirke, R. A. On one side will be a Portrait of William Wilberforce, Esq.; which, being executed from a model taken by his express permission, by Mr. Rouw, will be a correct likeness: Price of the medal to subscribers, in Bronze, 7s. 6d. In Silver, £1. 6s. To be paid at the time of Subscribing. Subscriptions received by Mr. Young, medallist, No. 46, High Holborn; Persons in various other parts of the United Kingdom will speedily be appointed.

Mr. Elmsly is engaged in a critical edition of Sophocles, which is to contain collations of the best manuscripts and editions, with a text carefully collated from both.

The Strabo of the late Mr. Falconer, so long expected, is now nearly ready for publication, in two folio volumes.

Mr. Sowerby, author of "British Mineralogy," "English Botany," and other esteemed works, will shortly publish a new Arrangement of Colours, to shew the most proper mode of mixing them, by a new, most natural, and simple method, for Mineralogical, Vegetable, and Animal Descriptions or Representations: shewing the means of producing the primitive and prismatic tints (from light, through all possible variations and mixtures, to brown, black and darkness), with a chromatometer for the primitive tints, and a chromatic scale or list of colours, and also a list of coloured substances necessary for painting in water, or in oil. The work is to be printed on wove royal, in 4to. with a handsome type, and hotpressed, with eight or ten plates at a guinea.

He is also preparing, a concise pecromus of the British Minerals in his Cabinet, as a sort of essay towards a new, natural, and easy arrangement, with references to the author's British Mineralogy, made for the use of those who will find British mineralogy more useful for a library than a travelling book.

In the press, Thoughts on a General and explicit Union of the Congregational Churches, occasioned by an Address from the London Committee to Ministers and Churches of the Congregational order, in a Letter to the Gentlemen of the Committee. By a Friend to the Union.

The works of the late Dr. Kirwan, Dean of Killala, are preparing for the press, and expected to be published in London in the course of the winter.

A translation of Berthaud's Art of Managing and Regulating Watches will shortly appear.

Dr. Carey has in the press, a new edition of his Latin Prosody Made Easy, with considerable additions and improvements, particularly in the part which treats of the different species of verse. An abridgement, for the use of schools, will be published at the same time with the larger work. The Doctor has also in the press, Scanning Exercises for Young Prosodians.

A new work will shortly be published, entitled, The Policy of Great Britain in respect to the Foreign Corn Trade.

A volume of Sermons is in the press, by the Rev. William Agutter, A. M. Chaplain and Secretary of the Asylum for Female Orphans. Several of them were preached before the university of Oxford.

The second edition of the Rev. J. Clayton's Sermon at the Independent Monthly Meeting, will be speedily published.

A splendid edition of Dr. Doddridge's Family Expositor, to be comprised in four volumes, 4to. is in the press, and the first part will appear on the 1st of January, 1808.

Mr. Aston, author of the Manchester Guide, has in the press a Lancashire Gazetteer, describing every parish, town, village, river, &c. in the county of Lancaster.

Oxonia Depicta, or History of the Colleges and Halls of the University of Oxford, will soon make its appearance; illustrated by a

series of picturesque and architectural views, by Storer and Greig.

The sixth portion of Mr. Nichol's History of Leicestershire is expected to appear about Christmas.

Mr. Beatson is preparing the seventh and eighth volumes of his Naval and Military Memoirs, and they may shortly be expected.

The Rev. C. Wordsworth is preparing for publication, an Ecclesiastical History, containing the lives of eminent persons connected with the history of religion, from the revolution to the reformation.

Mr. Jesse Foot, executor of Arthur Murphy, Esq. has just finished a Life of that Writer, compiled from his original papers, which will be published in the course of the winter.

When the late Mr. Gilbert Wakefield published his Proposals for a Greek and English Lexicon, a gentleman who had for a considerable time been employed in a similar work, desisted from his labour, on the supposition that Mr. Wakefield's work was ready for the press. But as it appears from Mr. Wakefield's Memoirs, that he had not proceeded much further in the collection of materials than his interleaved Hedericus, which has been destroyed by fire, that gentleman has now resumed his own work, and will in a short time present the public with a copious and accurate Greek and English Lexicon.

It is proposed to publish by subscription, early in January, 1808, (to be paid for on delivery) four plates, representing the most celebrated Race-horses of the day, with portraits of Chiffney and Buckle, after Chalon, horse-painter to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and the Duke of York, viz. Sir David, with Groom; the property of the Prince. Brainworm, with Groom; the property of Arthur Shakespeare, Esq. Violante, with Buckle; the property of Lord Grosvenor. Pavilion, with Chiffney; the property of Lord Darlington.

The plates are to be engraved in mezzotinto, by Ward and Einsley, 22 inches by 18. Prints, 10s. 6d. each, in colours, £1. 1s. The names of Subscribers are taken by Messrs. Boydell and Co. and by Mr. Ackerman.

On January 1, 1808, will be commenced a new work, entitled The Poets; designed to comprize the writings of every author, whether original or translated, whose productions have received the stamp of public approbation. —The works of each author will be separately paged, so that the purchaser may arrange them in volumes to suit his own judgment, or may form a selection of the works of those authors whose style and subjects may be most congenial to his own taste, without being incumbered by an expensive range of volumes: and in the instance of losing any volume of an edition of the poets, whether in octavo or eighteens, he may, by means of these editions, complete his set at a trifling expence.—To accommodate every class of readers, it will be published in several forms, sizes, and prices, and will blend accuracy and elegance with an economy hitherto unexampled.—The first edition will be on an exquisitely beautiful superfine yellow wove vellum royal paper, hotpressed, printed in an unrivalled style of typographic excellence, and published in monthly volumes, at five shillings each.—The second edition will be the same in every respect, except that it will be printed on a beautiful demy. This will be published in monthly parts, at three shillings each.—The third edition will be printed in a superior manner on a good paper, and be published in weekly numbers, price sixpence each.—These editions will be printed in double columns, like Dr. Anderson's complete edition of the British Poets.—The fourth edition will be printed in eighteens, in a superior style, on superfine vellum paper, in parts, at one shilling each, hotpressed, forming a series of pocket volumes; and the fifth edition will be printed on a fine royal paper, in thirty-twos, presenting the only complete miniature edition that has ever been submitted to public patronage, at the very moderate charge of sixpence each number.—The expence of these editions will be, at least, fifty per cent. under that of any other; and the type, cast on purpose, will be of so bold and distinct a form, as to obviate the inconveniences experienced in reading works printed on so small a type as to be scarcely legible, except to the very strongest sight.—As a specimen, Pope's translation of Homer's Iliad, complete, will be published on January 1, 1808, at the following prices: royal edition, one vol. 8vo. 5s. fine demy edition, one part, 8vo. 3s. demy edition four numbers, at 6d. each, 2s. eighteens, five numbers, at 1s. each, 5s. Thirty-twos, six numbers, at 6d. each, 3s.—This will be followed immediately by the Odyssey, Pope's original works, Milton, Dryden, Gay, Thomson, Collins, Shenstone, Gray, Young, &c. in a style of equal elegance and economy.

Dec. 1, Mess. Mathison and Mason, of the Secretary's Office, East-India House, will publish a new and enlarged edition of their East-India Register and Directory for 1808; corrected to the 24th November, 1807. Containing Complete Lists of the Company's Servants, Civil, Military, and Marine, with their respective Appointments at the different Presidencies in the East Indies; with Indexes to the same, and Lists of Casualties during the last Year, &c.—Compiled, by permission of the Hon. East India Company, from the Official Returns received at the East-India House.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE REVIEW DEPARTMENT OF THE LITERARY PANORAMA.

To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.

INVESTIGATION OF CERTAIN PASSAGES OF SCRIPTURE ON PRINCIPLES NOT HITHERTO ADOPTED.

It may readily be granted that any tract published by an Apostolic man in the early Christian church, would be circulated among the Christians of those times, with great dispatch, *immediately* on its publication. This is a natural and indefeasable position, since it arises from a principle in human nature, itself. It is natural, too, that, in those times it should be copied without delay in such churches as were then extant. And, this *first* edition would be circulated to the widest extent, of course. Churches that were established afterwards, were more likely to receive the *second* edition of such a writer's works; especially, if they had intercourse with the town where he resided in his latter days, and drew their copies from thence, immediately. But, I think, we may say, that for one copy of the second edition that was circulated, there would be 20, or 50, or 100 copies, of the first edition, since not only would it have the advantage of priority, but not one reader in a hundred would think of the second as different from the first. And this has led our translators to mark as *doubtful*, the first quotation which I selected from the first Epistle of John, in my last; —chap. ii. 23. I have no doubt on the genuineness of the *addition*; but possibly there may be 50 copies without it to *one* which contains it.

Admitting then, the residence of St. John to be at Ephesus, or any part of Asia Minor, for the last thirty years of his life, for which we have the testimony of ancient history, we may date his first epistle, early in that period: or even before he came to live there. This would spread *first*, among the neighbouring churches in Asia Minor: *secondly*, eastward, to those countries which professed Christianity, Antioch, for certain: Syria, Cilicia, Pontus, Cappadocia, Galatia, Babylonia, &c. Toward these countries, there are caravans which go every month, or six weeks, from Asia Minor; there is a regular intercourse maintained, between Smyrna, and the internal parts of Asia Minor; and on through Tarsus to Antioch:——from Ephesus to Smyrna was easy. We have every reason to affirm, that it was the same anciently, and therefore, there was an *immediate* conveyance of such addresses as the Apostle John published for the general use of all Christians, from Ephesus, eastward to the oriental provinces of the Roman Empire, where Christianity was settled and flourished. In these churches his writings would be in request. Moreover, these churches would be the first to translate his writings into their current language, for the use of the natives of these provinces, who did not understand Greek, (which, however prevalent the Greek language was, must have been many,) because here was a great number of professing Christians, who desired to be acquainted with their contents.

It is evident, therefore, that these translations having for their basis the *first* edition, can be no evidences of what the apostle thought proper to add in his *second* edition. The Syriac version, for instance, if we suppose that to be the earliest of all, would represent the *first* edition, as would also, all versions made from it, and all copies made from those, at that time, received in those parts. Whereas, the Armenian version, because it is much later, would at least stand the chance of obtaining, (and being made from) the *second* edition. The Syriac version, therefore, is no evidence against an *addition*: the Armenian version is an evidence *for* it. [This version contains 1. John. v. 7.]

Also, the churches in Africa were not planted till many years *after* those of Asia; their intercourse with Ephesus, being by sea, was irregular, and could only take place, occasionally, if it was direct: if we suppose it to be, on the subject before us, through Italy, then it was subject to the same circumstances as attended the intercourse between Ephesus and Rome. I say Rome, because we have no reason to think that there was any number of Christians, worth mentioning, in any other city of Italy. The Apostle Paul when travelling from Rhegio upwards, was met by brethren *from Rome*: which when he saw, he thanked God, and *took courage*. Certainly then, he had not met with many friends in places that he passed through, and his courage had been somewhat cast down, for that reason. We find no trace of Christianity in Herculaneum, one of the cities of Italy, of the second size, which was destroyed A. D. 79, though we meet with traces of Judaism there: and, in short, it must be admitted, that, compared with Asia, the Western provinces had but few Christians. We have no reason to think that Rome sent out missionaries early:—the south of France was Christianized from Asia, though so much further off than Rome. The natural inference is, that these parts would receive *later* copies of any Apostolic writing, published in Asia Minor, than those parts which had a regular intercourse, half a dozen times in a year, at least, but probably much oftener, with Ephesus. And whatever versions were extant in the West, would represent

the second edition with its variations, whatever they might be.

As to Rome, itself, I infer, that that capital of the empire had, if any place had, *both* editions. Suppose, for a moment, that the *first* edition had reached Rome, when Aristobulus quitted that city for Britain, or that it was sent to Aristobulus, in Britain, from Rome [Comp. Panorama, Vol. II. p. 837.] it will follow, that the ancient British copies would *not* contain those additions which the Apostle John inserted in the *second* edition. And to this agrees the fact: for Pelagianism, could hardly have been repressed by any text more effectually than by the one in question: yet that error rose in Britain, and it was not so decidedly opposed then, as it is now; *minus* the testimony of this text. Moreover, the text is not quoted by the venerable Bede, in a passage of his works, where we should expect to find it, at least, alluded to. He, therefore, might have the first edition.

In short, almost all the arguments employed against the authenticity of the text, may be admitted: they cease to have any great force, after it is once conceded to those who use them, that the *first* edition, together with all its representatives, in the first century, suppose, had not the words in debate. They are reduced to the infirmity of a negative argument, at best.

I must now observe, that the African churches being planted long after the Asiatic, they, no doubt, would obtain the best transcripts of the works of any inspired writer, which could be procured about the time of their being founded; i. e. the *second* edition of the letter under consideration, To this agrees the fact; *the African Bishops quote the passage*: Tertullian, Cyprian, Eucherius, Eugenius, with his consistory of 400 Bishops, Vigilius, Fulgentius, &c. &c., so that it was undeniably extant in their copies from the second century downwards. The argument then, is reduced to a point: either these divines *found* the passage in their copies, or they *put* it there. The latter alternative is so dishonourable to Christians and to Christianity, that one is willing to accept of any hypothesis which may vindicate professors and teachers from such enormous guilt.—But, further,

I have said, that Rome might be expected to procure whatever was most excellent in Christian literature, as well as in other studies. It had, then, the *first* edition, because that was the *earliest* which could be procured: and the *second*, because the influx of persons to Rome from all parts was so great, that every thing which was portable of a literary nature, might be expected to be brought there. Rome had an antient version of the scriptures, known under the name of the old *Italic version*: it is not of any consequence to our argument, whether this version contained the text of the *heavenly witnesses*, since it was made very early; but if the *revised* Roman version of the New Testament contained it, we are reduced to the same dilemma as before, in reference to the African bishops,—the reviser of this edition (Jerom) either *found* it, or *forged* it. The same arguments that relieve the characters of the African Bishops, relieve the character of this Father: the accusation is incredible: it is loading the party with a crime so far beyond ordinary culpability, that the mind revolts at the charge. It is admitted, then, that the Latin version reads this verse, that St. Jerom adopted it, that it was adopted by the learned after him; as by our own famous Alkwin, at the time, and in the Court, of Charlemagne, and has so continued ever since. The inference is, that St. Jerom preferred the authority and text of the second edition, and followed it.

These, moreover, are *independent* witnesses; for, the African Bishops, who wrote before Jerom, could not receive this passage from his revised version: or, if any choose to affirm that the African bishops received this passage from the old *Italic* version, then the authenticity of the passage follows of course, in proportion to whatever importance is attached to this increased antiquity.

Let us now suggest a few thoughts on the nature of the passage itself, as connected with our views of it. We have seen that all the variations in the second edition by St. John, are *additions*: and we can very easily conceive from the knowledge we have, of the gnostic, and other heresies, then beginning to spread, that twenty or thirty years might see a considerable difference in the opinions, and floating notions of Christian communities. An opinion which was not so much as broached A. D. 70, or 80, might become sufficiently popular to be entitled to notice, reproof, and correction, in A. D. 100. Admitting, then, that the longest liver of the Apostles, would endeavour to preserve his readers from the contagion of error, either incipient, or advanced, he could not do it, by *expunging* any part of an inspired work, since that would be to accuse inspiration with having been the cause of error, but he might do it, by *adding* to his own works, by *strengthening* former sentiments, or by enlarged or explanatory expressions so arranged as to meet the mistake in question. This enlargement was the way of our Lord, himself: we have seen that it was the way of St. John in other instances; and if in others, why not in this?

We have seen, also, that the *placing* of the verses containing other *additions*, in our present copies, is incorrect: arising, most probably, from the *addition* being inserted on a first edition MS. in the margin; but

brought in erroneously, as to its true situation, by the transcriber who next copied that MS. The same I apprehend, is the case here; I confess myself to be of opinion that those copies which place the 8th verse before the 7th are right. It is well known, also, that copies vary in the words they introduce: some insert the words "on earth," and "in Heaven:" others omit them; some omit, "water;" some omit "the Word:" and, I might, did I not think it would tire your readers' patience, treat them with a long and delectable discourse, on the Greek accents, articles, &c. inserted or omitted in this famous passage: but, it is enough for my purpose to say, that these variations are *proofs*, in my estimation, that the *addition* has been made on first edition copies, and introduced with more or less skill, or convenience, &c. &c. according to the ability of the possessor of those copies.

Your readers, sir, will distinguish between what I verily think to be founded on fact, I mean the foregoing statement, and what I am about to submit as conjecture only, I mean the following view of the passage. Nay, I must even apologize for some of the language I am about to use, by saying, that, I use it not strictly, but for the purpose of conveying my meaning. Let us, now, attempt to shew the propriety of introducing this addition, in opposition to the sentiments of those who considered the Christ, as consisting of one nature, only, i. e. the human: but who denied the residence of the other nature, i. e. the divine, in the humanity; which combination we hold to be necessary to constitute the Christ.

Who is he, says the apostle, *who overcometh the world, unless it be one who believes that Jesus* [the humanity] *is the Son of God? This* [Jesus, the humanity] *is he who came* into this world *by* assuming the component parts of human nature, 1. *water*, i. e. animal life; *and* 2. *blood* i. e. a body. [Some copies read *caro* or *carno*. Vide Simon, Crit. Hist.] Such is JESUS THE CHRIST; who came, *not by* assuming *water*, animal life, *only*, being a mere phantom, as some pretend, *but by water*, life, *and blood*, a body, also. However, the assumption of both these two principles, though necessary, yet would not qualify him effectually for his office, which was, to bear witness of God; for an animal may have life and a body, yet it is incapable of bearing witness: no; *but the* intelligent and immortal *spirit*, is *that* part of a man *which beareth witness*, since it only is capable of understanding. *And these three* principles *are those which bear witness on earth* [i. e. which compose the humanity] *the* intelligent *spirit, and the water*, or animal life, *and the blood*, flesh, or body, *and these three agree in one* testimony; [or rather, *these three are* necessary to be *combined into one* person, in order to enable that person to bear testimony; since if you take away either of these principles, you incapacitate the party from all power of bearing witness.] *Correspondently* to this (ὅτι) *three are those who bear witness in heaven; the Father, and the Word, and the Holy Spirit; and these three are* THE ONE, the Being of Beings! *If we receive the witness of men*, on human subjects and questions, with confidence, *the witness of God is* infinitely *greater*, both as to subject and certainty, since God is an infinite spirit, and not subject to error. *Assuredly this is the witness of God, which is witnessed concerning his Son*, as above. *He who believeth in* [this representation of] *the Son of God* [Jesus, the humanity] *hath the witness in himself*, not only of the possibility, but of the actual existence, of such a combination, since his own nature is an instance of the same combination of principles as was extant in [the man] Jesus. *He who believeth not God makes him* worse than an honest man, *a lyar*, &c.

Under this view of the passage, let us endeavour to state, and compare the editions.

FIRST EDITION.

Who is he who overcometh the world, unless it be one who believes, that Jesus is the Son of God? This is he who came by water, and blood; Jesus the Christ: not by water only, but by water and blood: but the spirit is that which beareth witness. They which bear witness then, are these three; the spirit, and the water, and the blood; and these three are combined in one. If we receive the witness of men, the witness of God is greater; *and* assuredly this is the witness of God, which is witnessed of his Son, &c.

SECOND EDITION.

Who is he who overcometh the world, unless it be one who believes that Jesus is the Son of God? This is he who came by water, and blood; Jesus the Christ: not by water only, but by water and blood: but the spirit is that which beareth witness. They which bear witness then, *on earth*, are these three; the spirit, and the water, and the blood; and these three are combined in one. *Correspondently, those who bear witness in heaven, are three; the Father, and the Word, and the Holy Spirit; and these three are* THE ONE. If we receive the witness of men, the witness of God is greater; *and* assuredly this is the witness of God, which is witnessed of his Son, &c.

I am justified in affirming, that (as I observed in my former letter) here is no *change of sentiment* in the apostle: every thing he said formerly he says again now: he *retracts* nothing; every syllable stands untouched; but he *adds*, and encreases the strength, the beauty, and the correspondence member to member, of the passage, while at the same

time, his addition is in direct opposition to those opinions, which *peeped* forth toward the close of his long-continued life; and which, most certainly, this passage as it stood in the first edition, was not particularly calculated to repress.

You will understand, Sir, that I hint at this explanation with great deference, and as a mere conjecture only: let it be judged by reason and candour, and whatever may be proposed as superior by any of your learned correspondents, shall at least be accepted with all due respect, by Sir, yours, &c.

FIDELIS.

Conjecture as to the time of the second edition has already fixed on the period of the publication of St. John's Gospel: which was long after the other Gospels were in circulation; when, we may suppose, the apostle revised and edited his "works," complete. As to the time of the first edition, we have very little to help our guesses. It is certain, however that the third epistle of John was written many years before the date assigned to his Gospel, since Gaius, who was host of St. Paul, and of the whole church, was most probably a man advanced in life; and we cannot think it likely that he should live till towards the end of the first century. The first chapter of the first epistle, seems from its contents to have been the precursor of the introduction to the Gospel.

*** Your printer has committed an error in composing the postscript in my last, the second member of it should stand thus:—

I have written to you, young men, because ye are strong, and the word of God abideth in you, and ye have overcome the wicked one.

To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.

SIR,—I beg leave to observe, that the date 1802 in the Literary Panorama, Vol. III. p. 174, should be 1801: the same mistake occurs at p. 176. The anecdote mentioned at the bottom of the same page, I *think*, happened in 1685, under Charles XI. the father of the "Madman of the North."

Your constant reader, and sincere well-wisher,

Hackney, *Nov.* 5, 1807. T. BOURN.

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We are desired, by a letter from Mr. Montgomery, of Sheffield, to correct the error at the bottom of page 297, which hints at that gentleman as being the author of "the Chimney Sweeper's Boy."—We willingly pay this tribute of respect to a writer of genius, and feeling; but without retracting that part of the note which describes him as "author of many "other poems of superior and sterling "merit."

PROPOSITA PHILANTHROPICA.

——homo sum
Humanum nihil a me alienum puto.

Under this head in our last number but one (p. 91), we noticed a visit of the QUEEN and five PRINCESSES to a school at Clewer near Windsor, conducted on Mr. Lancaster's plan of education.—We have now to point out a school which has lately been new-cast, and regulated by Dr. Bell, late of Madras, now of Swanage, Dorset; from whom Mr. Lancaster derived the system upon which he has acted.

WHITECHAPEL SCHOOL.

The Institution of which we have to make honourable mention, is the Charity School of Whitechapel Parish: which, consisting two years ago of 100, contains now 200 poor children. The school was originally built, and partly endowed, by the Rev. Ralph Davenant, Rector of Whitechapel, who died A. D. 1680; upon increasing the number of scholars, the trustees "took the earliest opportunity of introducing into it, the most valuable system of education recommended by the Rev. Dr. Bell; invented* and practised by him with such distinguished success at Madras. The trustees hearing that Dr. Bell was in England, and would readily give them advice, applied to him by letter. Dr. Bell, with that zeal and philanthropy which peculiarly mark his character, left his house in Dorsetshire, and hastened to Whitechapel; and has since, from time to time, given the trustees, and the schoolmasters, his personal assistance; and his system is now so far matured, as to command the approbation, and excite the admiration, of several eminent persons, both clergy and laity, many of them of high rank and the greatest respectability."

We have witnessed the rapid improvement of the children, under Dr. Bell's management, with equal surprise and pleasure, and have been happy to meet in the school-rooms some of the worthiest characters in the country; amongst others, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Duke of Cambridge.

The Archbishop paid particular attention to all the *minutiæ* of Dr. Bell's system, which has been most successfully acted upon at Lambeth; and H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge examined the children, class by class, from the lowest to the highest form. Upon the Duke of Cambridge's report of what he had witnessed to the Commander in Chief; the Duke of York sent two officers of rank to the school, who made application for one of the

* See "An Experiment in Education," 1797; and "An Analysis of the Experiment in Education." Cadell and Davis, 1807.—Compare Panorama, Vol. II. p. 1185.

boys to introduce the new mode of teaching into the Royal Military Asylum at Chelsea. This request was of course complied with; and the lad has had the singular honour to instruct a thousand pupils. Dr. Bell superintended and gave effect to his exertions.—Upon the whole we cannot but praise this attention shewn by the superior classes of society to the well-being of the rising generation amongst the poor. This is the way for the great and the opulent to win the love, as well as to excite the admiration of those who fill the subordinate ranks of life. This is the way to link man to man by the ties of mutual regard; by good offices performed on one hand, and a sensation of gratitude on the other.—As *loyalists* of the first order, and as *true Patriots* (for in attachment to our KING and COUNTRY we yield to none), we are glad to direct the public eye to this new pledge of union, this new safeguard against the maddening and desolating effects of revolutionary frenzy.

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THE ANIMAL'S FRIEND.

We have observed a shocking negligence in those who have the management of the *Manor-Pound* belonging to Stepney, situated a few yards beyond Whitechapel turnpike-gate. This place is enclosed with posts and rails; but though it stands on a spot sufficiently elevated; for want of cutting a channel or two, to let the rain water run off, it is covered with a miry surface most uncomfortable to the poor cattle, which from time to time are impounded within it. We particularly remarked, last winter, several horses shut up, standing with their feet in ice, the sharp edge of which cut and fretted their pasterns, just below the fetlock. It is enough that trespassing cattle be *impounded*; that they should suffer *torture* is too much.

*** *We have received a second offer of* FIVE POUNDS *towards establishing of the* ANIMAL'S FRIEND INSTITUTION, *if it can be made general.*

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SOCIETY FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF VICE

Report, that they have continued, with much activity and effect, to enforce the laws against the profanation of the sabbath; for this purpose, they have caused frequent inspections to be made by their agents in those parts of the metropolis, where offences against those laws were most prevalent. They have also occasionally extended their activity to various districts in the vicinity of London, in consequence of applications for that purpose from the resident clergy, or other respectable inhabitants, who found ordinary means inadequate to the correction of evils, which having been so long unrestrained, seemed to have acquired the force of prescription. In all cases, their interference has been attended with the desired effect.

The portion of the fines arising from prosecutions, which the law allots to the person giving information, instead of being given to the Society's agents, have been accumulated as a distinct fund, and presented, according to an established rule, to that most humane and excellent Institution, the Philanthropic Society.

In that department of their institution which relates to the prosecution of the publishers of obscene books and prints, and other indecencies, the Society report proceedings, which they trust will prove satisfactory to the public.

The Society has held correspondence with several other cities and districts, as Gloucester, Edinburgh, Devonshire, &c., in which the almost neglected laws for the preservation of morals are about to be enforced with attention and efficacy.

Various applications from different parts of the kingdom, have been made to the Society, for their advice and directions as to the proper modes of proceeding in the suppression of offences against the laws made for the protection of the public morals.

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THE SHERIFF'S FUND.

The present worthy sheriffs, C. Smith and R. Phillips, Esqrs., have instituted a fund for the temporary relief of the distressed families, and dependants of persons in confinement; for a temporary provision for persons who, on being discharged from confinement have no means of present subsistence; for the purchase of such tools, implements, and materials, as may conduce to habits of industry in debtors and criminals; and, for the pecuniary aid of other objects of distress, who come under the official cognizance of the sheriffs of London and Middlesex.—They have laudably appealed to the benevolence of their fellow citizens to support it, and given notice in the news-papers, that subscriptions will be received by themselves, and the under sheriffs, by the keepers of Newgate and the comptor, and by all the bankers in London.

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GENERAL HOSPITAL AT BIRMINGHAM.

At the Anniversary Meeting of the Governors of the General Hospital at Birmingham, the auditors presented the annual report, by which it appears that the balance due to the Treasurers at Midsummer, 1807, was £377. 0s. 4d. During the course of last year, the Governors have been obliged to sell out £1000 of the 3 per cent. consols, belonging to this charity, the annual expenses of which are double the amount of the regular income. The Board states, that "Great success has attended the distribution of premiums for taking people out of the water, and using means for restoring to life those who were apparently drowned or suffocated. Out of ten cases last year, nine have been successful."

The new Public Office and Prison at Birmingham are completed. They form a handsome edifice, which is not excelled by any building for a similar purpose, in the kingdom. Though their erection has cost a larger sum than was expected, yet the town has liberally supplied the building committee with funds fully adequate to finish the whole in a manner highly ornamental to the place. The first stone was laid on the 18th of September, 1805.

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SHEFFIELD CHARITY SCHOOL.

After a very excellent and appropriate sermon on Sunday the 11th inst. by the Rev. J. Foster, Rector of Wickersley, for the benefit of the Charity School for poor girls, in that town, the collections were,—

	£.	s.	d.
At St. James's Church, in the forenoon - - - - - - -	19	10	8½
At St. Paul's Church, in the afternoon - - - - - - -	26	10	10¾
At the parish Church, in the evening - - - - - - -	26	6	1
	£72	7	8¼

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LEEDS, HOUSE OF RECOVERY.

The third annual report of the House of Recovery in Leeds, from Oct. 1, 1806, to Oct. 1, 1807, communicates the following interesting fact: "Infectious fever, which formerly spread through whole families and neighbourhoods, has, under the controlling influence of the House of Recovery, been chiefly confined to the individual in whom it first appeared. Only one instance has come to our knowledge (and this in a lodging-house, and after an interval of some weeks) in which it attacked a second individual after the removal of the first infected to the House of Recovery. The success attending the practice in the House, is the best proof of the skill and assiduity of the gentlemen to whom the medical department is confined, and to whom our grateful thanks are so justly due. Of 59 patients admitted (whose families include 300 persons), only four deaths are recorded, and two of these happened within a few hours after admission; too fully evincing the necessity of repeating our injunction, 'that patients be recommended for admission while a chance of recovery is afforded.' Nearly one-seventh of the patients admitted since the last Annual Report, were servants or apprentices; a fact which cannot fail to place in a strong light the advantages to be derived from a House of Recovery, and which would doubtless add another motive, if one were wanting, for the encouragement and support of an Institution founded on the broad basis of—General Philanthropy and Self-preservation."

DIDASCALIA.

Since our last the comedy of *Time's a Tell-Tale* has been published. We insert the author's own account of his production, as given in an address *To the Reader*. Our readers may perhaps be struck with the coincidence of our remarks with those of Mr. Siddons.—The compliment about the *players*, we conceive, without being invidious, had better have been avoided, as there are certain wicked wits, who doubting *their most brilliant talents*, regard it as a puff direct, worthy only the quackery which so conspicuously embellishes the modern stage. With respect to their UNAFFECTED friendship, Mr. S. is certainly a better judge than ourselves. Rousseau described things differently, and our French Academy Dictionary, *dédié à l'immortalité*, describing a hypocrite, says, *c'est un grand comédien!* We rejoice to find the English comedians are so morally the reverse.

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"During a short residence in France, thirteen or fourteen years ago, I amused myself with forming a little serious drama from a story by M. Marmontel, Blandford and Coraly appearing to me two very interesting characters. These scenes lay long neglected in my port-folio.—When I made the stage my profession, I was prompted to review them, but found my hero by far too grave for a Comedy. The part of Benedick was one that I had ever contemplated with delight, and it struck me that a naval character of the description might combine eccentricity with the most exalted generosity.—The play of the Stranger had then rendered the writings of Kotzebue extremely popular; and on perusing his works, I found that he had also made both Shakespear and Marmontel his models;—it occurred to me, that by paraphrasing a few of his speeches, I might give a degree of sprightliness to my principal character, and I felt assured that what I was doing would be new to an *English audience*; the nautical phrases however, which form the allusions and constitute the aggregates were of my own suggestion.—The father of Coraly in Marmontel is destroyed at the commencement of his story. To heighten the dramatic effect, I embodied him in the character of the elder Hardacre. The genuine applause of tears at the end of the fourth act have convinced me that I was not mistaken. No man of education or liberality has blamed me for making an elegant novel the foundation on which I have erected the Delmar Family, well knowing that the most excellent writers in the English language, availed themselves of these resources. The busy Morris, the proud Delville, and the dissipated Harrel are calculated for an excellent moral; indeed I have long wondered that the attempt has ne-

ver been made by abler pens than mine. I am willing to allow that I have availed myself of every advantage which my reading, my reflection, or experience in my profession, may have placed within my reach. I may at least hope that the annexed Comedy is written in the spirit of a man, anxious to serve the cause of truth. I believe this, because it has been criticised with *candour* (a solitary exception cannot change my opinions) and with impartiality. Even those who have censured it, have expressed themselves in the language of gentlemen, and I was never foolish enough to imagine that my production was a perfect one.—Public approbation must ever be the dearest wish of my heart, but I trust that I shall never forget the respectful deference by which alone it is to be both obtained and preserved.....*All my brother performers exerted the most* BRILLIANT *talents*, with all the zeal of the most *unaffected* friendship :—this last consideration would have sweetened even the defeat of all my hopes.—H. SIDDONS."

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COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

Tuesday, Nov. 17th, a new opera was presented at this theatre entitled, we know not why, *Two Faces under a Hood.* The following are the Dramatis Personæ:

Marquis Raimondi (a Portuguese nobleman, who had ruined his fortune at play, and retrieved it by trade),	*Mr. Bellamy.*
Count Ignacio (Colonel of Infantry),	*Mr. Jones.*
Governor,	*Mr. Thompson.*
Don Sebastian (Captain of Infantry, Ignacio's friend),	*Mr. Incledon.*
Brazilio (his Quarter-Master),	*Mr. Farley.*
Martinique (also a soldier, and attendant on the Count),	*Mr. Fawcett.*
Jeronimo (a Town-Officer),	*Mr. Simmons.*
Frederico (a Portuguese Naval Captain),	*Mr. Taylor.*
Hector (domestic to the Marquis Raimondi),	*Mr. Liston*
Sergeant,	*Mr. King.*
Lady Abbess,	*Mrs. Davenport.*
Marchioness Raimondi,	*Mrs. Dibdin.*
Claudine (daughter to Raimondi, by his first wife),	*Mrs. Dickons.*
Donna Antonia (her friend)	*Miss Bolton.*
Ursula (Claudine's attendant),	*Mrs. C. Kemble.*
Agatha (portress of the Convent),	*Mrs. Liston.*

The plot is improbable and uninteresting; it consists of a Portuguese nobleman losing his fortune and *resigning* his order—then commencing merchant, and after gaining great riches suddenly *resuming* all his feudal honours and dignities; it is aided by the introduction of a little *Love in a Veil*, (as Savage has it, but which Mr. Dibdin calls *Two Faces under a Hood*)—a ninny, a buffoon, a silly town-clerk altered from Shakespeare, who reminded us more than once of Dogberry's famous exclamation, "Oh that the town clerk "were here to set me down an ass!" We beg the author's pardon, we mean no allusion; but the manufacturers of *comic* operas as they are called (though by the bye there is very little to laugh at) now-a-days seem to think they are licensed to disfigure any author provided it can answer their purpose, or make way for a song—though it be but *a scarcely merry, hey down derry, good for nothing, sort of thing enough!*

This piece is similar to most operas of the present day, a mere vehicle for the music, which is principally the composition of Shield, and reflects great credit on that eminent composer—He has been singularly happy in the songs of Mrs Dickons, whose performance and execution, both in singing and acting, are entitled to all the applause she so flatteringly received. We hope she will continue to pay that attention to acting she has hitherto evinced, and that we may have occasion to say we have at least one accomplished singer on the stage who is at the same time an elegant and judicious actress. Bellamy has a pretty ballad to the burden of *entre nous.*—Although the piece met with much disapprobation, yet we do not think it disgraces the author, as we cannot perceive any falling off from his *Family Quarrels*, &c. &c. We have no doubt of its success, if not from the good writing of Mr. Dibdin, at least from the fine composition of Mr. Shield; for though, as Moliere says, *la philosophie* be *quelque chose*, yet *la musique! ah! la musique.....sans la musique, monsieur, un Etat ne peut subsister!*

The Opera is intolerably long; a disease the author can speedily remedy by the pruning knife, or as Mr. Puff, says the hatchet, for we will venture to say any part may be judiciously left out—*sauf la musique!*

DRURY LANE THEATRE.

Nov. 19. a new Melo-Drama, entitled *Ella Rosenberg*, by Mr. Kenny, was produced at this theatre.—The music by Mr. King. This is a kind of German French spectacle; it was favourably received—the story is told with effect; and the scenery well managed. We have no doubt it will answer the purpose of that best of all critics the treasurer.—One of our sensible diurnal critics says," this *Melo-Drame* is of a most *serious* cast, creating the most *lively* interest!"

ACCOUNT OF THE HINDOOSTANEE DANCING GIRLS, TREATING CONCISELY ON THE GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF DANCING AND SINGING, WITH TRANSLATIONS OF TWO HINDOO SONGS. BY P. RAGAVIAH CHARRY.

The habitual politeness of English gentlemen ever induces them to accept the attentive invitations of the Natives, to partake the pleasures of a *natch*, or the feats of Dancing Girls; an entertainment common throughout Hindostan, nay India; but I am inclined to think that many of the gentlemen, and more particularly ladies, who are not acquainted with the poetical part of the Native languages, in which the songs are composed, must remain contented with the information of the eye; without that more rational relish of which the understanding is susceptible—this is the case even with many natives.

It may therefore be useful to have translations of songs, the meaning of which are represented by the dancing women, in various motions; at the same time adding a short sketch of the general principles on which they are founded.

Without involving myself in the scientific and technical system of Hindoo music, which would render what I propose abstruse and comparatively useless to the purpose, I intend this as a sort of *hand bill* for the respectable persons whose affability and natural goodness has given a ready acceptance to my request of witnessing a *Tamasha*.

Men are inquisitive in the first instance and that very properly, to know the history and character of the objects presented to their view, before other considerations which may lead to an inquiry into their accomplishments and profession.

I therefore proceed to relate an account of the origin of the Dancing Girls, a race of public women in all parts of India, regularly bred up for dancing and singing—why the like does not exist in Europe, may be easily accounted for.—The ladies of all ranks and families in Europe, are indiscriminately taught to read and write, and initiated in the art of music and dancing.

But the customs and manners of modern eastern nations in general, allow their women no education, or liberty—this circumstance necessarily renders a particular set of women useful for public diversion and entertainment.

In former days, we had certainly some established rules to regulate their conduct, for as public women they were not destitute of fidelity and attachment—at present the case is otherwise, and needs no explanation, from the miserable objects we often see in the public bazars.

This race of women in this part of the country is formed into three grand divisions—

1st.—A particular set employed in the service of our Temples, where dancing is performed at regulated hours. They are not remarkable for their beauty, because they are the refuse of the following class; and their *masters* (images in the *Temple*) are not nice upon this point.

2d.—The fashionable set—the women under this class, carry the prize of the day, for they are accomplished to a certain degree in music, they profess the trade of dancing, and are initiated in all the bewitching arts of harlotry—they are pretty, not without exception, and live decent, and in good circumstances.

3d.—A shameless race, the common women—they have no pretentions to any sort of acquirements, and wholly depend for the necessaries of life on the common trade to which they become devoted.

The fashionable class with whose theatrical representations the public is entertained, are originally descended from the tribe of *Kicolas* or weavers, who from immemorial usage, dedicate one of the female offspring of each family to the service of the Temples and public—this custom is not in much practice now; for the uninterrupted employment the weavers find under the auspices of the Honourable Company, together with their circumstances, has improved their feelings of honour and virtue.

The deficiency arising from the above cause, is made up by purchase of girls, from different parts of the country, where the calamities of famine and war, domestic misfortunes and peculiar religious customs, drive the parents to the necessity of disposing of their children.

An elderly woman, and one or two girls form a *sett*, which is distinguished after the young or old lady's name, as fortune or fame may render either of them conspicuous.

The young girls are sent to the dancing school at about 5 or 6 years of age, and at 8, they begin learning music; either vocal or instrumental—some attain a great proficiency in dancing, others in singing; but the first art is limited to a certain period of life, for dancing in the Hindoo style requires great agility and strength of constitution—thus, no woman after the age of 25 years is reckoned competent to the task.

The expense attending the education of a girl, and to render her accomplished, will probably amount to between 300 and 400 pagodas, this is either managed by contracts, or monthly payment, to the *Natuva*, the dancing master, and *Pataca* the singer.

When the girl attains a certain degree of proficiency, the friends and the relations of the old mother, are invited, and after observ-

ing certain formalities and ceremonies, the young student is introduced to the assembly and her merit is examined and assayed.

The expense of this first exhibition is great, including the presents to the dancing masters, and it is borne either by the betrothed gallant of the girl, or the friend of her mother.—After this ceremony, and not until then, the *set* gain admittance to the favour of the public, and are asked to attend marriages and other feasts.

With regard to their revenues, the first source of emolument proceeds from their destination, as *public* women.—When the young lady arrives at the age of puberty, she is consigned to the protection of a man, who generally pays a large premium, besides a suitable monthly allowance. Changes of men are made as often as it suits the conveniency and advantage of the old matron.

The second channel of benefit arises from the presents made to them for dancing or singing—unfortunately, no standard of hire was ever established, but it is entirely left to the arrangements of the parties. A *set*, will probably receive from 30 to 500 rupees for the performance of three or four days, as the circumstances and disposition of the person who requests their dance may admit;—the spectators, sometimes, give a few rupees to them, either from liberality or vanity.—The produce of this supply goes in shares to every individual forming the *set*, viz:

Five or ten per cent. on the whole, is taken off for charities. The residue is then divided into two shares, of which one is allowed to the dancing woman. The other subdivided into 6¼ shares, of which 2¼ to *Natuva*, or the dancing master; 1½ to *Patuca*, singer; 1 to *Pillangolo*, or the *flute player*; 1½ to *Maddalugar*, or trumpeter; ½ to *Srutyman*, or bellower [bellows blower]; the dancing woman pays the latter ½ from her share.

It is but doing justice to say, that the arts of music and dancing are more perfect in and about Madras than in any part of Hindostan. The old Kings of Trichinopoly and Tanjore and the Rajahs of Pondeman and other Poliguery country, have for ages devoted their time and fortune to the culture and improvement of these entertaining arts—but since the impoverishment of these princes, the seat of musical learning was transferred to Madras where an encreasing population and the introduction of luxury keep them in demand.

Bharata sastra, or the art of dancing, was originally invented by the *Siva*, or *Maha Dava*; and brought to perfection by the sage called *Bharata*, after whom the *Saster* was named—besides, the word *Bharata* is the compound of ideas, modes, or tunes, and time;—thus, *Bha* for *ideas*, *ra*, is meant for *Raga*, or *modes*; *ta* for *thálum*, or the time.

It is related in the *Brummanda Poorana*, that *Mahadava* and *Parvaty* were enjoying the felicity of conjugal happiness on the sacred mountain *Kylàsa*, their established seat of residence; but a misunderstanding having once taken place between this fond pair—it was the intention of *Siva* to offer some entertainment to regain the favour of his spouse—he then began to dance, singing melodiously and keeping time with the movement of his feet; while he aptly expressed the meaning of the poems he sung by various appropriate motions.

This casual act of *Siva* established an art, which was taken up by 32 of our Gods, who wrote seperate treatises each differing a little in detail.

After this, *Parvaty*, in her incarnation of *Bhudrabally*, learned to dance, with the frailty of a woman, to excel her husband; for ladies are sometimes jealous—all descriptions of Gods assembled, and an examination was set on foot.—The divine pair danced, but an indecent posture of *Iswara* induced *Bhadrabally* to give up the contest—*Maha Dava* then instructed *Brumma* with it, who communicated it to *Indra*, and by him it descended to divine sages, who transferred it to *Apscharasas*, or the heavenly nymphs, who stand in the same relation with our dancing women, in the upper regions.

It is stated that *Bharata Nateya*, or dancing should be composed of 5 *Angàs*, or parts —1st *Natà* (the *Ticta* man who regulates the time) 2d *Mindenga* (a small drum) 3d *Patuca* (the singer) *Sruty* (the bellows, which blows the easy tunes) and *Patra* the actress.

An actress should be young and healthy.—The females of *Sata Goharjara* and *Souràstra*, are said in the *Pooranas*, to be beautiful.

The breed of *Carnata virà ta*, are *pretty*—and the girls of *Dravida* are of ordinary kind, we are unfortunately situated on the last division of the country, so that it is no wonder, our dancing girls are not remarkable for personal beauty.

I premised that *Bharata Sastra* is composed of ideas, mode, and time.

The ideas, or feelings, are nine in number, divided into three classes, which relate to love, fear, and hatred, viz:

Veara Rasa the sense of honor, and glory.
Daya ,, of compassion and affection.
Carona ,, of mercy.
Srungara ,, of love and pleasure.
Heseya ,, of mirth and sprightliness.
Bhayanaca ,, of fear and terror.
Rowdra ,, of rage, accompanied with tears.
Bhibhutcha ,, of apprehension and confusion.
Adbhuta ,, of excellence and wisdom.

All subjects, which relate to human na-

ture, contain some one of these passions, and the whole is represented by 37 *hasthas*, or different changes of hands, and thirteen of the head.

Of the 37 *hasthas*, I give a few samples here.

1.—*Pathaca hustra*, or flag shaped hand; to denote excellence, approbation, friendship, and point out sides, comers, &c.

2.—*Ardhapataca*, or half flag shaped; to point out females, the ear-rings, mountains, trident, &c.

3.—*Tripathaca*, the same as the first, with the exception of the third finger folded, to express conjugal attachment, gallant intercourse and others, as *Ardhapataca*.

4.—*Mayura*, or peacock shaped; to mark peacocks and other birds; saphires, garlands, rows of pearls, &c.

5.—*Ardhachundra*, or half moon, to signify, *Ancoso*, half moon; the waist of a woman, to chastise, &c.

6.—*Soocatundum*, or the beak of a bird, to denote bows and arrows, elephants, several war implements, and birds.

7.—*Soochy Mookhum*, or the needles end; expressing trifles, writing, pointing out objects, &c.

8.—*Pudra Cosa*, or the bird of lotus.

9.—*Senha Mookhum*, or the head of a lion.

10.—*Moograshursham*, or the head of an antelope.

The remainder may be conjectured to be of the same kind.

The motions of the head are,

1.—*Acompetum*, or the head in an erect position, very slightly shaken occasionally, to denote solemn expression, to make a demand, point out objects, expressive of anger, and to give a negative answer.

2.—*Compitim*, heaving head, this marks approbation, contemplation, deep thought of a lover, and pleasing circumstances.

3.—*Dhotem*, nodding head; expressing contempt, sorrow, surprise, &c.

4.—*Vidhotum*, shaking head: to express indisposition, fever, terror, and the desire of driving away.

5.—*Parivahacum*, leaning on one side; expressing surprise, satisfaction, recollection, &c.

6.—*Anchitim*, leaning on one side, but to shake often; feigning to be fainted, expressing indisposition, sorrow, &c.

Oocshiptem, to have the head up; on marking dust, in pointing objects above, heaven, &c.

I forbear to proceed on these scientific atoms farther, for they will tire the reader, and they tend to no great use.—The changes of hands and heads, and whirling of the eyes, with an appropriate attitude of the same, sufficiently explains the meaning of the songs.

I think the Hindoos in this respect excel all other nations.

The *Ragas*, or modes are many, but 32 principal ones, are much in use. Each of these *Ragas* has its peculiar property of pleasing the ear, and the difference is formed by variations of *Swaras* or notes, which are 8 in number.

Sa ri ga ma pa da ni sa.

We have 8 *Talems*, or measures regulating the time.

1st.—*Dhruva tata*, measuring 14 syllables.
2d.—*Matteya*, for 10 syllables.
3d.—*Aathala*, for 14 ditto.
4th.—*Rupaca*, for 6 ditto.
5th.—*Jampa*, for 10 ditto.
6th.—*Triputa*, for 7 ditto.
7th.—*Yacathalum*, for 4 ditto.
8th.—*Aditalum*, for 4 ditto.

In dancing, these syllables are formed of hard constructed *technical* language called *Swala*; and this is pronounced with a loud, sometimes harsh, voice, by the *Ticta* fellow, viz: *Tha tha, Dindà thà, thè thà, thà, thà, Dinda tha*; are the *Soolas* for 12 instead of 10, but this encrease and decrease originates from the number of *gooroo* and *lagho Matras*, an explanation of which, like the rest, must be left to a large treatise on music.

It is now time to begin with the proceedings of the dancing set, when entered on the Court Yard.

With the girl in front, the *Natuvas* (generally two) one on each side, and the small drum with the *sruti* bellows, and the singer together with the old mother in the rear, the scenes commence.

Natuva expresses first of all the technical syllables of *Dim Dim* in honor of *Sambho*, the first inventor of the art, and commemorates *Brumma* with similar unmeaning sounds.

An invocation to *Venayaka*, or Pelliar, follows: "O *Venaica*, the son of *Parvaty*, "and elephant faced, thou who dancest in- "imitably, let the *Natuva* (or the *time* "*beater*,) know him, and resound the tech- "nical syllable in *his praise*, and attend par- "ticularly to the change of times."

A Prayer to Rama, is then offered.

"Victory be to the favourite of *Janaky* "(Rama's affectionate wife) or the patron "of *Vibeeshana*, (the King of Lunka, or "Ceyloon) let happiness attend the Lotus- "footed, and the merciful towards the dis- "tressed! Let the Preserver of the World, "and Saviour of his followers, be crowned "with happiness!—Grace be to his beautiful "mien, as he is an image of virtue! He is "omnipotent, and, *at the same time*, an in-

" habitant of *Ayadheya*, (or Oude). Glory " be to the spotless! who loves the truth, " &c."

Rama, was the great hero who conquered the King of Giants. He is reckoned to be most valiant, as well as a just prince, and hence he is invoked for the success, and prosperity, of all undertakings.

His spouse, *Sitta*, follows him in order.

After complimenting the gods, an hymn of Salam is sung, in honor of some one of our ancient, or modern, kings. *Pratapa Rudra*, a famous King of Carnata, *Yova Runga*, an extravagant Poligar of fame, of : and *Pratapa Sinha*, and *Tolaja*, *Ragas* of Tanjore, have been in their respective days, the patrons of music.

" *Pratapa Sinha*, the valiant in war; you " are exclusively endowed with the accom- " plishments of music and poetry, in the ab- " struse science of *Bharata Sastra*, and in " the art of *Abhinia*, (or counterfeited,)— " you are well versed in all subjects; and " your mind is liberal, and you possess un- " bounded courage.—To you, O Maha Raja, " I render Salam."

Thus ending a bustling and noisy commencement, the dancing set have a few minutes composure; and regulate harmony to commence on *Abhinia*, representing the sense of a *Padá*.

Songs, among the Hindoos, are of three principal kinds—*Varna*, *Pada*, and *Keertana* —the former is heavy, and the latter is dedicated to religious and divine themes.

Pada.—Songs of this description contain every thing relating to love. Yet, the religious principles of the Hindoo poets are ever untainted; for every *Padá* is stamped with the name of some or other of their deities, excepting those, which they dedicate to please their masters—the Rajahs, or others, who hire their labour to transmit an individual name to posterity.

Cashatreya, a modern poet of the first note, has composed innumerable *Padas*, marked with the name of *Moova Gopala* (Kristna) —his style is elegant and musical; his language is easy and clear, and his meaning comprehensive.

From this poet's productions, I have selected two songs, an indifferent translation of which, (for to be literal and elegant it does not become me, and I am concerned to find my abilities too poor to attempt) I annex below.

The *Pallavy*, or chorus, of every *Pada*, is sung at the end of every *Charana*, or sentence.

[In order to convey to the English reader some idea of the effect of these songs we have hazarded the following free imitations of them.]

PADA 1ST.

Panto rally Rago Aditala, { " *Náramá Commá, Vádandoka, Chara rá Dumma.*"

" Is it a crime, oh! friend,
" [Whose] face is beautiful as the *blossoms* [buds] of roses?
" Why does he disdain to approach (or " come near) me?"

1st.—" When *he*, the King of the world, " once was sporting with me, I left the agree- " able emotions of his repeated embraces; I " blushed and remained smilingly *silent*, " with my head bashfully reclined; he wish- " ed me, *at the time*, to speak, but I could " not."

" *Is it a crime, oh! friend?*
" *Why does he disdain to approach (or " come near) me?*"

2d.—" At the time, that I was contem- " plating the pleasing occurrences which his " agreeable company and sweet embraces " produced in me, I laughed to myself, and " remained mute, without being able to ac- " quaint him the *value* of the present mo- " ment."—

" *Is it a crime, oh! friend, &c.*"

3d.—" When his efforts to divert me suc- " ceeded to my heart's desire, and I was en-

The lover has mistaken his mistresses's extreme bashfulness for disdain, and quitted her company in consequence.

Tell me, my friend, where was my crime,
Why should he treat me with disdain?
(Thou fairer than the rosebud's prime,)
Why does he leave me to complain?

Once when my royal lover strove,
With blandishment, and kind embrace,
To win my heart to meet his love;—
What glowing blushes veil'd my face!
Tell me, my friend, &c.

I turned,—my faultering voice grew weak,
And bashfully my head reclin'd,—
" Speak," said my love: I could not speak,
But smil'd: and every smile was kind.
Tell me, my friend, &c.

Yes, I was mute:—my charming theme
With rapture occupied my breast;
My every thought was fixed on him;
And joys too great to be expressed!
Tell me, my friend, &c.

Yes, I was mute:—but eyes can speak,
And silence' self proclaim the whole,

" joying the bliss of his love, *is it possible*
" that I was not satisfied."

" Is it a crime, oh! friend."

Observation.—The above *Pada* contains the language of a woman, addressed to her female friend, acquainting how harmoniously she lived with her lover, and explains the cause of the present variance—the heroine, is called *Madheyama*, or the discreet woman, for she is, (as it is inferable from her sentiments in the song) perfectly accomplished in the gallantries of love, but circumspect and modest—she complains of her lover's mistake with regard to his idea of offence, which originates from her being modest, and not sprightly and gay. The gallant is *Paty*, or Man of fidelity, for he is not reproached with intriguing with other women, and his fault is a *mistake in judgment*.

PADA 2D.

Asâvary Raga. Ata Thâla.

" Màhà gàya, oh, *Moova Gopaula Niva-*
" *galallah, Màlàssàyà.*"

" 'Tis very surprising, O *Moova Gopaula*,
" all your gallantries! 'tis exceedingly pretty!"

1st.—" To you I give the folded beetle,
" but you hand it over to that lotus-eyed,
" (a pretty woman) with whom the world
" laughs at your intrigues." [At your intrigues with whom all the world laughs.]

" 'Tis very surprising, &c."

2d.—" I waste my intreaties on you; but
" you love her, whose eyes are beautiful as
" the lotus: you freely express, a *contempt*
" of me, and the circumstance is ridiculed
" at the houses of those *flower like framed*
" women, (women of delicate and elegant
" constitution)."

" 'Tis very surprising, &c."

3d.—" I throw myself into your arms, and
" take an interest in your amusements, oh,
" *Moova Gopaula*, but, you listen to mali-
" cious reports, and live at variance; you
" hold me in disdain, and esteem her,—that
" female friend."

" 'Tis very surprising, &c."

Observation.—It is almost needless to mention that the *Naiky*, or heroine, of the above song is a *jealous wife*. She is termed *Sweyà*, and *Vipralubhá*, or has the command of herself but was deceived; because she does not employ a third person to negociate the return of her lover's affection and attachment, but she reproaches him directly, with bold language for his improper conduct. The *Naika*, or lover, is *Ductshow*, or a gallant of changeable attachment.

Triplicane,
December, 1806.

The faultering voice, the blushing cheek,
And laughter thrilling through the soul.
Tell me, my friend, &c.

Oh, precious moments! happy hours!
When he in amorous converse held
My willing, yet reluctant, pow'rs,
And all my soul with bliss was fill'd!
Tell me, my friend, &c.

.....

Remonstances of an Hindoo's first wife, against his attachment to another.

All mighty fine, upon my life!
Moova Gopaula, all your doings!
Yes, you forsake your early wife,
And leave her love, for later wooings!

I make you presents every day
Of something new, and smart, and pleasing;
You, instant, give them all away,
To stop that blue eyed lass's teazing.
All mighty fine, upon my life, &c.

Her twinkling eyes have powerful charms,
Mine you contemn because they're grey:
Her spindle shanks, and slimmer arms,
Are to your fancy, are they, hey?
All mighty fine, upon my life, &c.

Yes, Sir, the world detects your folly:
The neighbours understand the matter;
It makes me mad, and melancholy,
To see them laugh, and hear them chatter.
All mighty fine, upon my life, &c.

I clasp my arms around your neck,
I try to please, with every pleasure;
You treat me with design'd neglect,
Your newer mistress is your treasure.
All mighty fine, upon my life, &c.

The sneering hussey, calls me old,
(She might say truely, broken-hearted.)
Return, my love,—I cease to scold;—
For, why should man and wife be parted?
All mighty fine, upon my life, &c.

. . . . . .

The foregoing paper, received from one of our valuable correspondents at Madras, is not only curious, as containing the *hand-bill* of an entertainment given by one of the natives, who had invited the gentlemen and ladies of the Presidency to attend it, but it is interesting, as comprising an account of a profession which appears to have existed in Hindoostan from the remotest ages [and

from thence, no doubt, it spread to other parts. We find it in David's time in Judea; and probably in Judah's time, in Canaan]. Whether the writer is not too favourable, in supposing that no such persons are found in Europe, may be submitted to those who are most versed in European manners. We desire, particularly, to call the attention of our readers to the incidental mention of the advantages enjoyed by the weavers under the Company's patronage, which is highly pleasing: and to the relief of that profession from what their subsequent conduct proves, they considered as a misfortune, to be remedied as soon as possible. Neither is the style of this paper, as being the production of a foreigner, without its interest, since it shews how effectually our language is cultivated by the natives: and, to those who are conversant with Hindoo writings, we would hint at the delicacy of expression and sentiment, which the author has maintained, because his paper was addressed to Europeans, whose ideas of politeness and good manners, were well known. Had it been drawn up for an Hindoo audience solely, there is no doubt but that it would have thrown off restraint, and assumed a more decided tone, on some of the subjects on which it treats. We have endeavoured to render it further intelligible to our readers, by adding a few words which are inclosed in brackets.

*** Among other curious articles which we have received from India, are two on the subject of Hindoo theatricals: with explanations of their characters wholly new to Europe. They will appear in our next.

EXCERPTA.

[*From Weston's Frag. of Oriental Literature.*]

Pedigree of an Arabian Horse, hung about his neck; bought in Egypt during the last campaign, by Colonel Ainslie.

In the name of God, the merciful and compassionate, and of Seed Mohammed, agent of the high God, and of the companions of Mohammed, and of Jerusalem. Praised be the Lord, the omnipotent Creator.

This is a high-bred horse, and its colt's tooth is here in a bag about his neck, with his pedigree, and of undoubted authority, such as no infidel can refuse to believe. He is the son of Rabbany, out of the dam Lahadah, and equal in power to his sire; of the tribe of Zazhalah; he is finely moulded, and made for running like an ostrich; and great in his stroke and his cover. In the honours of relationship he reckons Zaluah, sire of Mahat, sire of Kallac, and the unique Alket, sire of Manasseh, sire of Alshich, father of the race down to the famous horse, the sire of Lahalala; and to him be ever abundance of green meat, and corn and water of life, as a reward from the tribe of Zazhalah for the fire of his cover; and may a thousand branches shade his carcase from the hyena of the tomb, from the howling wolf of the desert, and let the tribe of Zazhalah present him with a festival within an inclosure of walls; and let thousands assemble at the rising of the sun in troops hastily, where the tribe holds up, under a canopy of celestial signs within the walls, the saddle with the name and family of the possessor. Then let them strike the hands with a loud noise incessantly, and pray to God for immunity for the tribe of Zoab, the inspired tribe.

* * * * * *

LITANY FOR THE TRIBE OF ZOAB.

[From the same Work.]

From

Sorrow and demoniacal possession, and from pestilence,

May God grant immunity to this Tribe!

From

Cutting and scabby camels, and failure of provisions, and scarcity,

May God grant immunity to this Tribe!

From

Circumcision feasts, and most surely from the spittle of adultery,

May God grant immunity to this Tribe!

From

Perplexed congregations, and from the complaint in the spleen, and from the fiery dragon,

May God grant immunity to this Tribe!

From

Excessive love, and from Heyubnu Beyin, the unknown son of an unknown father,

May God grant immunity to this Tribe!

From

Sand hills, and treading out corn with the foot, from lameness at birth, and inflated skin,

May God grant immunity to this Tribe!

From

Prohibition and seclusion, from fascination, from elevation and depression,

May God grant immunity to this Tribe!

From

Cracks and fissures in the feet, from compulsive meetings in great numbers, from the spawn of nocturnal travellers, and soothsayers, who prophesy good for a purpose seasonably,

May God grant immunity to this Tribe!

From

The prickly and impenetrable coat of mail, and from the inconsiderate rider,

May the Most High secure this Tribe!

SUGGESTIONS ON SHAKESPEARE'S CHARACTER OF FLUELLEN.

Our commentators and dissertators have employed themselves, in pointing out, almost exclusively, the beauties and merit of the *superior* characters of our immortal dramatist, but they have overlooked the many touches of nature, which he has given to others not equally prominent in his pieces. That the art of delineating general nature was Shakespeare's *forte*, I willingly admit; yet there are portraits of individuals, as we have every reason to suppose, in his works, and these were no doubt amusing at the time of their appearance, beyond what we now can so much as conjecture. Perhaps, we may abandon the expectation of recovering the whole of these, in spite of all our black letter reading, and notwithstanding the masses of Elizabethean publications, which our industrious collectors have formed. But there are some characters which, whether portraits, or not, deserve a fuller investigation than they have as yet received; of which I beg leave to consider the Welshmen of our bard as instances.

The two characters in which Shakespeare has exhibited the peculiarities of the descendants of the ancient British, are Fluellen and Sir Hugh Evans: strongly marked characters both: distinguished most effectually from each other, yet possessing some traits of resemblance. Benevolent yet choleric; positive and blunt, though perfectly well-meaning; brave beyond denial, humorous, respectable, sensible, of vigorous intellects, but unpracticed in the ways of men, and deluded by appearances, because incapable of deceiving others, or by very little art, because too honest, to suspect others of artifice.

It should appear that Fluellen in Henry V. was a favorite character with the public, on its first appearance: for the poet gives to him what was intended for the duke of Exeter.

"*Flu.* Splood!—Up to the preaches, you "rascals; will you not up to the preaches?"

To this Pistol answers, "be merciful, *great* "*Duke*, to men of mould!' Fluellen was no *duke*, but when convenience was consulted, our bard could find no character more proper to deliver this charge and reproof than the valiant Welshman.

This premature appearance is certainly not in favour of the character; the proper introduction of which, is attended with circumstances of greater dignity. He is presented in conversation with a brother officer.

"*Gower*. Captain Fluellen, you must come presently to the mines; the duke of Gloster would speak to you."

That this is the proper introduction of this character, appears from the mention of his name, his rank, and his services: we are given also to understand his merit from the favourable opinion which the duke of Gloster entertains of him. Fluellen bluntly refuses to go to the duke: and gives his own reasons for his refusal, in his own way: he adverts without ceremony to his knowledge "of the disciplines of war; the Roman disciplines."—"of the pristine wars of the Romans:" and he offers to discuss the point with any man and to any extent. He afterwards advises his friend Gower, to take the pains to examine the wars of Pompey the great, and he has as much of the history of Alexander of Macedon at his fingers' ends, as serves him to draw a comparison, which most certainly is incomparable. He also recollects that "Edward the plack prince of Wales, *as I have read in the Chronicles*, fought a most prave pattle here in France—in which the Welshmen did goot service." The ancient British nation it may be inferred, was respectable for learning, generally: a taste for reading must have prevailed among it: or we should never have seen a *military* man of this nation characterised as being so deeply studied in the history of ancient events.

But it often happens that those who know books well, know men but ill. Fluellen may stand as an instance of this; for he so little detects the arrant cowardice of Pistol, that he at first commends him, as having, "done gallant services at the pridge," and "being as valiant a man as Mark Antony." As an officer we hardly know how to vindicate his error: but, as a good natured soul, we can easily discern the cause of it. It is also a very simple expedient which the king uses, to delude him on the subject of the glove which is to be challenged, a child might see through the device, as the matter but a moment before was the subject of examination, in which Fluellen participated, any one but the unsuspecting Welshman, would have guessed a something, and that something had spoiled the contrivance. Perfectly coincident is the good-will with which he offers a twelvepence to Williams the soldier, who had so lately been the man who affronted him, and not him only, but the king, in his person. With his donation he connects good advice, "I pray you to serve Got, and keep out of prawls, and prabbles, and quarrels and dissentions, and, I warrant you, it is the petter for you." He considers this in some degree as a peace offering. When the soldier refuses his money, he reminds him, with perfect well-meaning, though with little refinement of ideas, that it might "mend his shoes," which were not over good, and with an admirable simplicity of heart corrects his "pashfulness," and offers to change the twelve pence if it be not good. The same principle shews itself in his sudden retort on the king himself who orders,

And be it death proclaimed through our host,
To boast of this, or take that praise from God,
Which is his only.

To which Fluellen replies " Is it not lawful an please your Majesty, to tell how many is kill'd?" The Captain intended no reflection on the praise of God, but he understands the order with his characteristic simplicity, and hazards his question without allowing himself time for deliberation.

Fluellen bears no malice: for though he beats Pistol, who had affronted him, yet he gives him " a groat to heal his pate." The Welshman speaks to the King, with the same fluency, and in the same unreserved manner as to his equals: He is so firmly attached to his country, and derives so much pride from it, that the greatest compliment he can pay to his Majesty, is that of his having sufficient store of " Welsh plood in his body!" And to this he oddly enough connects the observation, " I need not be ashamed of your Majesty, praised be God, *so long as your Majesty is an honest man.*" This is no abatement of Fluellen's loyalty; for the very substitution which the King practises upon him, is proof sufficient of his firmness in that duty.

The Welshman has his infirmities, but he is free from vice; he is choleric, sudden, and warm; but he is kind and open-hearted; if he is weak, his weakness is more honourable than the strength of some characters, if he is ignorant, he is entitled to pardon, for it is ignorance of crime; and the poet well sings,

Where ignorance is bliss,
'Tis folly to be wise.

We may laugh at Fluellen but we cannot despise him, we may detect his peculiarities but we must honour his principles; his conduct is not regular, but it defies our censure, because we see that it is actuated by conceptions which command our approbation. Whatever, therefore, of national character the poet has transfused into this antient Briton, it is such as his countrymen may behold without offence, and may smile at without compunction. He maintains the discipline of the army, by refusing to intercede for the undeserving; and when he has detected the unworthy nothing can restrain him from expressing his opinion of them, and to them. The virtues of Fluellen are the virtues of his nation: generous and hospitable, friendly and animated: directed by a strong sense of honour, and influenced by the most determined patriotism. None need to be ashamed to acknowledge Fluellen as a fellow soldier, to salute him as a fellow countryman, to honour him as an acquaintance, or to shake him by the hand as a friend: he is not indeed, eminent for politeness, he has never sacrificed to the graces; but those who are not afraid of truth, need not to be afraid of him; those who can bear reproof, may receive advantage from his sentiments, and those who follow his maxims will have no need to repent of the confidence they have placed in him.

B. T.

LAPLAND MANNERS AND COURTSHIP.

To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.

Sir.—It appears to me that the Panorama enters into the spirit of Pope's famous adage,

The proper study of mankind, is man;

for I have perused in it, with great pleasure, those accounts which it has presented of the customs and manners of different nations.

Certainly, mankind is so far of one family, that the same passions, desires and aversions, which mark the disposition of the human mind in one country, are equally vigorous and active in others. If we analyse the heart beneath the torrid zone, we shall find it influenced by the same sentiments and affections as beneath the frozen pole. There seem to be some which are innate and attached to it, as naturally as the qualities of certain animals are attached to them: fidelity is the character of the dog, wherever he is taken under human protection, and intelligence is the character of the horse wherever the horse is attended to.

I have been lately reading Col. Skioldebrand's travels to the North Cape, from which I lately extracted a few thoughts, that you favoured by insertion.* Some of the portraits of men and manners which it offers, I now transmit for your decision. The North produces men of stout proportions, and answerable bodily powers: it also produces women of athletic frame, pleasing manners, and virtuous carriage. The sensibilities of the sex, which are never lost on observers, the frank yet correct deportment which always meets with applause, and sometimes with admiration, the chearful gaiety which well knows where to stop, and to maintain its privilege of repulse, are as well known, under the Arctic circle, as among our own amiable and modest females. As an instance I beg leave to introduce to you the Colonel's account of Christina of Kolara.

" At Kolara, a village situated on the island of Yllessari, 3¾ (Swedish) miles from Kengis, 20¼ miles beyond Tornea, one of those young lasses, who had visited us in our tent at Kengis, was there, and saluted us very politely. We learned afterwards,

* Vide Panorama, Vol. II. p. 31, 1239.—" Ne quid nimis: incessant sunshine wearisome."

that her mother, the widow of a rich settler, was proprietress of the place.

Christina of Kolara was a young beauty of a fair complexion, and of Amazonian proportions: and we soon perceived that her bodily strength was fully correspondent to her size. She was fond of playfulness to a certain point, but she repulsed the smallest excess, with astonishing vehemence: and never failed to celebrate her victory by bursts of laughter. In the morning I bathed in water of the heat of 60°, to have the pleasure of being attended by her, for such is the custom, when a stranger desires a bath, the handsomest girl of the village waits on him. Christina, lightly habited, was charming, and performed her office with a grace, and easy deportment, which heightened her charms. We quitted the village, directly afterwards, at half past nine o'clock. Christina had dressed herself extremely neatly, took a small parcel which belonged to us, under pretext of carrying it to the river's side, where we were to embark, at half a quarter of a mile from the village; she followed us sportively, and amusing herself with the effect of her charms. But at the moment of our departure, changing the expression of her countenance, she took her leave with accents and looks replete with sweetness. As we encreased our distance from the shore we saw the reflexion of Christina with her light hair, and her scarlet bonnet, in the watery mirror; she dropped us a graceful little curtesy, and disappeared: but I acknowledge, that I fancied I still saw her, though she was no longer there. p. 66."

Neither does the frozen zone, perpetual snows, and a half year's winter, deprive the sex of that coquetry in which some of them indulge: they like to see and to be seen, to be admired, to attract notice, to gaze and be gazed on. "The Laplanders," says the Colonel, "are the greatest gossips in the world: they talk all day long:" and we may suppose, that if this be the character of the men, the women are not famous for silence. They talk, and they like to be talked to. I doubt not, but what this is as it ought to be: Nature has wise purposes to answer by every quality which is truly natural and has not been sophisticated by circumstances in which art unhappily predominates. Take the portrait of a Lapland lass.

"On our way, I amused myself with remarking the young Lapland girl, who gave herself all the airs of the most finished coquette; and who was incessantly occupied in ogling through a twig of birch which she carried in her hand for the purpose of driving away the flies. Sometimes, without being pursued, she seemed to be running away, but with a slowness which left full exercise for the hope of coming up with her. Eighteen centuries ago Virgil wrote

Et fugit ad salices, et se cupit ante videri.

The difference between the demeanor of this girl, and that of the frolicksome but virtuous Christina of Kolara, was the same as is generally observed between the manners of the Laplanders and that of the Westrobothnians."

We find that wealth has powerful charms, in this remote corner of the world, as well as among ourselves: the rent roll of an estate, the parchments and all the operations of lawyers preparatory to a marriage, are nothing more than counterparts to the estimated number of rein-deer, pieces of silver, and other paraphernalia at which the Laplanders value their daughters. The manner of providing a fortune for those daughters, with the hospitality which detains the newly married pair a twelvemonth in the paternal dwelling, during which time a great encrease of riches may take place, is deserving of attention. As to the assumed reluctance of the bride, it is a law of the sex; which has prevailed in all ages, and in all places, among nations the most savage, and the most refined, though it does not on all occasions require main force to drag a bride to church—among civilized and polite people.

"The marriages of the Laplanders are conducted in the following manner. The parents of a young man choose a spouse for him, and on these occasions riches are considered as the only merit. The father, followed by his near kindred, leads him, whether with his will, or against it, to the tent where the young woman resides whom *he* has fixed on for a daughter in law, and begins by offering brandy to her father. If he refuses to drink, the whole is over; but if he accepts the liquor, the proposition is made, together with the price which is intended to be paid. This usually consists in so many reindeer, and pieces of silver, &c. During this treaty the young man is bound by decorum to remain out of the hut, where he employs himself in cleaving wood, or rendering some other service to the family of his future spouse. At length he obtains permission to offer her some of the provisions which he has brought with him. At first, she declines them, as in duty bound, but at length she comes out of her tent, and the young man follows her. If she then accepts his presents, it is a mark of her consent. Often, the negotiation lasts during some years, because it is a settled custom that every visit which the youth makes to his expected father in law, he should bring brandy with him; and as the Laplanders are fond of this spirit, the fathers sometimes prolong their enjoyments by retarding those of the young folks. When

going to visit his mistress the lover amuses himself by singing verses, which he composes on his way, and which express his impatience to behold the object of his affections, especially, if it happens that the choice of his parents has coincided with his own inclination. The melody is a wild strain, derived from his fancy. If the marriage does not take place, the quantity of brandy which has been drunk during the negotiation, must be returned in full; but, if the agreement is completed, the price fixed on is immediately paid to the father of the bride. On the wedding-day the bride resists with all her might, the proposed expedition to the church, and force is necessary to carry her to it. The wedding dresses are nearly the same as those for holidays. A silver crown attached to the hair, several ribbands which flow over the shoulders and adown the back, and a rose of ribbands on the bosom: are the only additional ornaments. At the return from church, the bride's father gives a repast, which is composed in part of provisions brought by the guests. The son-in-law lives the first year with the father of his wife, after which his own father fetches him away, with his wife, and all his property, which consists mostly in a herd of rein-deer. The custom is, that on the birth of a daughter, her father selects a couple of rein-deer as her property, and whatever increase these may have belong to her of right, till she quits her father's house. These two deer, if fortunate, may increase to a numerous troop, to which the father adds, according to his ability; when his daughter leaves him he also presents her with kitchen utensils, silver goblets, spoons, &c. All her kindred, also, who have received presents from the bride, are bound to return equivalent on this occasion. In short, the young couple now procure a tent, and commence housekeeping for themselves.

Conjugal fidelity is as scrupulously observed in Lapland, as in any country of Europe, and what has been reported of a community of women has been the mere offspring of invention, or made up by some traveller who has formed his opinion of the whole nation from the conduct of some profligate individuals. The children are brought up to labour, and are taught what may be useful in their future life."

Such are the incidents of a Lapland courtship and marriage. The Colonel tells us, that he could not recover any of the tender effusions which the Laplanders are understood to compose *en passant*: they are perhaps lost, dispersed in air, or having answered their purpose are forgotten. A song composed by a Finland peasant girl, has so much nature and peculiarity in it, that I have attempted to present it, in an English dress.

ABSENCE.

Ah would my true love but appear!
My well known friend, for ever dear!
My kisses soon should meet his lip,
Though wolves' black blood did from it drip
How would I clasp his hand in mine,
Though serpents did his wrist entwine
Hast thou no skill, thou passing wind,
No tongue to tell my love my mind,
To shew my thoughts, how true they be,
And bring his kind returns to me?
I would renounce the Curé's fare,
The dresses gay his daughters wear;
Rather than from my lover part;
He whom I strove with honest art
To snare, when Summer shot its flame,
And during Winter's frost to tame.

Such are the simplicities of Finland affection, and poetry! I am yours, &c.

HERMIT.

INSTINCT OF ANIMALS: SHEEP.

[Compare Panorama, Vol. II. p. 367, 591 and 814.]

Among the speculations which occupy the intelligent, few are more generally interesting than those which relate to the manners of animals; but these can only be ascertained by familiarity with the creatures themselves, which does not usually happen to gentlemen who are accustomed to communicate their sentiments to the public; we therefore take the opportunity of extracting from works that have lately passed under our hands, such particulars as appear to us to deserve notice, in reference to that very important animal the Sheep.

The extensive mountains which form so considerable a portion of the whole county of Brecknock, are covered with innumerable flocks of sheep.—The habits and manners of these animals and their keepers are little known to the world at large, and much less to the learned part of the community. After long hesitation and frequent doubts, courts of justice have at last agreed, though apparently against their conviction, to admit, that those who have been accustomed to the care of sheep can identify their countenance, and describe with precision their general shape and make, but it is clear, that though juries give implicit credit to this kind of evidence, [yet] many gentlemen of the long robe entertain strong suspicions, either that these witnesses, are too bold, in their assertions, or else that there must be some mystery in this knowledge, which neither learning, nor great reading, can fathom. When the difference between one sheep and another in a flock is pointed

out to them, it is acknowledged for a moment, but, say these learned sceptics "if the same animals be shewn us a second time, at the interval of an hour or two, we cannot recognize those features with which we believed we had formed an acquaintance."—The same consequences would follow if an equal number of men were assembled, we'll suppose, at a fair or market, and they would be much more certain, if as many soldiers or persons in the same dress were drawn up in a line; if any two, or three, were pointed out at random, who had no striking, or uncommon, peculiarity of features, and the beholder could be spun round like a top, it is ten to one that when the rotatory motion ceased, he would not be able to identify them a second time; but that there is as great variety in feature, in shape, and in make, as well as in *disposition*, in the brute creation, as there is in the human form and mind, will be as clear and as evident on minute investigation, as any problem in geometry. The shepherd who has been accustomed to follow his flocks, to watch them late and early, and to study their habits and manners, preserves the perfect recollection of them; without scientific, or systematic, order, it is true, but with unerring accuracy. He is competent not only to mark their physiognomy, but to discriminate their voices, and even to develope their characters. He describes one as active, another as slothful, a third as thievish, another honest, one is domestic, another given to straying: nay though their disposition be in general gregarious, some are more sociable than others; some are frequently seen grazing at a distance though in sight of the flock, as if courting the protection of their neighbours in the hour of danger, though shy of their company, in their general demeanor and habits.

If there can be any doubt, of the intimate knowledge which this class of men possess on the subject, let an experiment be made, from which no skilful shepherd will ever flinch. Let a flock be driven from the mountains or their pastures, with their lambs; let them be divided, the dams placed in one fold, and the young in another, out of the sight and hearing of each other, and then let the shepherd be introduced, for the first time, and he will instantly select the dam and her young one, or *vice versa*, and bring them together, without erring once in a hundred times. The most skilful physiognomist will hesitate before he tries the same experiment with mankind.

Nor are these animals themselves, without talents, or without peculiarities: their general characteristic is, an amiable mildness, which submits, without complaint, to every injury they may sustain from either man or the brute creation. When they are accompanied by their young, they appear to assume a courage, which is almost ludicrous, when we know how short lived it is likely to be. The dam (placing her offspring in the rear) turns round, looks at the barking cur, stamps with her foot, as if challenging an attack and provoking the affray, nay even the whole flock form something like martial array, and put on "a swaggering outside;" but, the moment the enemy charges, they disperse in all directions, seek their safety in flight, and become the same defenceless creatures as they are during the greatest part of their lives. Their dispositions however, vary in different parts of the kingdom.—In England they are docile and domestic, they may there be confined by inclosures, and are patient of controul, they are driven into their nightly folds, without difficulty, and are collected without labour by the shepherd, while ours in Wales resemble their aboriginal masters, in manners, and in their mode of life. While they are depastured in fields and low lands, and boundaries are prescribed to them, they have a mischievous activity, which baffles human ingenuity to correct. Place them on a mountain, where they are apparently free, and may roam whither they please, and they stick to a favourite spot, as if they were surrounded by a wall. Here again the *lawyer* stumbles when he hears that a sheep is stolen from a hill; he cannot be persuaded to believe that they can be *localized* in such a wild and open country; but the fact is, that after they have been accustomed to graze upon a particular part of a mountain, if they are not disturbed when at rest at nights, they are prisoners by choice, and cannot be removed from thence without difficulty. This is perfectly well understood, by proprietors of sheep in this country, who sometimes avail themselves of their knowledge in a very artful manner. When there is a right of intercommoning, which is frequently the case here, the shepherd who wishes to prevent a new flock from depasturing on the same bank, or hill, with those called the *old settlers*, comes at the dusk, or in the middle of the night, rattles some stones which he carries in his pockets, throws up his hat, or takes up clods and throws them about him, in all directions. This, one would suppose, disturbs his own sheep, as well as his neighbours: it is, indeed, particularly disagreeable and unpleasant to both, but the new settlers not being so much accustomed, and of course not so much attached, to the spot, give up the walk, and leave it in the sole possession of the old occupiers.

When sheep are first driven to the hills from the low grounds, the old sheep with that affection (which is, however, not peculiar to this animal) mount to the highest eminence, and leave, or rather confine, the

yearlings and youngest, to the lowest part of the hill, shewing them by their conduct, perhaps informing them in their language, that they are not so capable of enduring cold, as those which have been accustomed to a more bleak and elevated situation. It is very certain, also, that Providence has implanted in them for the preservation of their species a *presentiment* of the approach of hard weather, particularly of snow, (sometimes so fatal to them) : a day or two before it falls they are observed to avoid the ditches and other situations where drifts are likely to be formed, and sometimes (though seldom) they have been known to quit the hills intirely, to overleap all enclosures, and to come down into the vales a day before a storm commenced. —There is also a peculiarity (as it is said) in the sheep bred in Glamorganshire, when sold and delivered into Breconshire, which is very remarkable ; but incredible as it appears, it is attested by the universal voice of those who are conversant in this species of traffic. They assert positively, that if a lot of sheep be brought from the former country into the latter, the purchaser is obliged to watch them for a considerable time, more narrowly, and with greater care, than the other part of his flocks. They say, that when the wind is from the South, they *smell it*, and, as if recognizing their native air, they instantly meditate an escape. It is certain, (whatever may be the cause) that they may be descried sometimes standing on the highest eminence, turning up their noses, and apparently snuffing up the gale ; here they remain, as it were ruminating for some time, and then if no impediment occurs they scower with impetuosity along the waste, and never stop, until they reach their former homes.—*Jones's History of Brecknockshire, p.* 320, *&c.*

. . . . . .

Let the farmer take the ewes of each distinct hill, hop, or ridge, and, about the middle of July, select from each of these divisions of the best lambs, a number sufficient to replace the aged, infirm, and eild of that certain department. Let these be kept in a parcel by themselves, or with the eild sheep, until the milk is gone from the ewes, and then turn them again at large to pasture, with the old sheep, each on his own native hill all the rest of their lives; for no sooner are they set at liberty, than they draw to their respective places, and commonly again join their dam and former acquaintances. Thus, in a few years, every little department of the farm becomes stocked with a distinct clan of friends, who will in nowise separate ; and though they be ever so thoroughly mixed with other clans during the day, they will all sunder voluntarily, and draw to their own layers at even.

It is very wonderful, that though a number of individuals of a flock often go quite blind for months together, very few of them will stray from their own walk. Nay, unless when they lose themselves during the first three days, they are as sure to be found at home as any of the parcel. Their necessity teaches them a wonderful sagacity, in following the rest of the flock by the scent; and a friend generally attaches itself to the sufferer, waiting on it with the most tender assiduity, and by its bleating calls it back from danger, and from going astray.

Coarse *whale oil* drives away flies, although they have settled on sheep, and torment the whole fold. *Hogg on Sheep.*

CURE FOR THE GOUT.

To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.

Sir,—The information imparted to the public by Mr. Stuart on the cure of consumption, communicated in your first volume, p. 573, leads me to hope that you will insert the following case of the great Swedish naturalist, who cured himself of the gout by eating strawberries. It is extracted from Maton's Pulteney's Linnæus. Yours, C. W.

" Linnæus derived great benefit, under the attacks of the gout to which he was subject, from the use of strawberries. It appears, that about the end of June, 1750, he experienced so violent an attack, as to be unable to take either nourishment or repose for a fortnight ; and he could not even keep his feet quiet two minutes at a time. The complaint passed from one foot to the other, into his hands, and also to other joints, affecting them with redness, swelling, and all the usual appearances. A plate of strawberries having been accidentally brought to him, while he was in this afflicted state, they proved to be the only article that was at all grateful to his palate, and after eating them he slept some hours, the only time during the whole fourteen days of his illness. When he awoke, he ate more strawberries ; and, having again good sleep from midnight until the next morning, he found himself well enough to leave his bed, and in fact, experienced no pain whatever, though the disease had of course debilitated him extremely. The following year, the gout came on again, about the same period ; and our invalid being then at Drottningholm, his pale, sickly countenance struck the Queen, who very condescendingly inquired, what he would take ?—Linnæus replied, " *Strawberries,*" which were not to be procured. Her Majesty, however, ordered a plate of this fruit to be brought, and having eaten that quantity, he found himself well enough the next morning to go to court. The gout returned the *third* year ;

but in a much slighter degree than before, and was again cured by strawberries; and, on its access the *fourth* and *fifth* times, at the same season in the succeeding years, the same occurrences took place, and they were remedied by the same means. The attacks gradually became less violent, and, by persevering in the use of this fruit every summer, they did not recur at all for nearly twenty years; indeed, we do not find that Linnæus experienced a return of gout even *after* that interval.

"It is no wonder, therefore, that the writer of this dissertation pronounces strawberries preferable to any medicine hitherto discovered for the cure of arthritic disorders."

"Two cases are mentioned, shewing, that wholesome as strawberries are universally considered, they will, notwithstanding, act as a *poison* on some persons. They occasioned *syncope*, succeeded by a petechial efflorescence on the skin."

CADENHAM OAK.

(*To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.*)

Sir,—I shall not pretend to answer the difficulties connected with *unique* trees. But as in your comments on the *Bohon Upas*, you mention that you shall be happy to receive accounts of other *unique* trees, permit me to lay before your readers Mr Gilpin's description (in his forest Scenery) of the Cadenham oak, that seems to claim the title.

"Having often heard of this oak," says Mr. G. "I took a ride to see it on the 29th of December 1781. It is a tall straight plant, of no great age, and apparently vigorous; except that its top has been injured; from which several branches issue in the form of pollard shoots. It was entirely bare of leaves, as far as I could discern, when I saw it; and undistinguishable from the other oaks in its neighbourhood; except that its bark seemed rather smoother; occasioned, I apprehended, only by frequent climbing. Having had the account of its *early budding* confirmed on the spot, I engaged one Mr. Lawrence, who kept the White Hart, a small alehouse in the neighbourhood, to send me some of the leaves to Vicar's hill, as soon as they should appear. The man, who had not the least doubt about the matter, kept his word; and sent me several twigs, on the morning of the 5th of January, 1782; a few hours after they had been gathered. The leaves were fairly expanded, and about an inch in length. From some of the buds two leaves had unsheathed themselves; but in general only one.

Through what power in nature this strange, premature vegetation is occasioned, I believe no naturalist can explain. I sent some of the leaves to one of the ablest botanists we have, Mr. Lightfoot, author of the *Flora Scotica*; and was in hopes of hearing something satisfactory on the subject. But he is one of those philosophers, who is not ashamed of ignorance, where attempts at knowledge are mere conjecture. He assured me, that he neither could account for it in any way; nor did he know of any other instance of premature vegetation, except the Glastonbury thorn.

The *Philosophers of the forest*, in the mean time, account for the thing at once, through the influence of old Christmas-day; universally believing that the oak buds on that day, and that only. The same opinion is held with regard to the Glastonbury thorn, by the common people of the west of England. But, without doubt, the germination there is gradual; and forwarded, or retarded by the the mildness, or severity of the weather. One of its progeny, which grew in the gardens at Bulstrode, had its flower-buds perfectly formed so early as the 21st of December, 1781; which is fifteen days earlier than it ought to flower, according to the vulgar prejudice.—This early spring, however of the Cadenham oak is of very short duration. The buds, after unfolding themselves, make no further progress; but immediately shrink from the season, and die. The tree continues torpid, like other deciduous trees, during the remainder of the winter, and vegetates again in the spring, at the usual season.

I have been informed, that another tree with the same property of early germination, has lately been found near the spot, where Rufus's monument stands. If this be the case, it seems in some degree to authenticate the account which Camden gives us of the scene of that prince's death: for he speaks of the premature vegetation of that very tree, on which the arrow of Tyrrel glanced; and the tree I now speak of, if it really exist, though I have no sufficient authority for it, might have been a descendant of the old oak, and have inherited its virtues."

Cadenham is a village, about three miles from Lyndhurst.—Mr. G. gives also, a curious account of the *groaning-tree* of Badesly; to which I must refer the inquisitive.

I am, Sir, yours,

A COTTAGER.

. . . . .

Our readers will, no doubt, acknowledge the same obligation to our worthy correspondent as we ourselves feel for this communication: others of a like nature, or marked by equal peculiarities, will be acceptable.

ADDRESS TO THE INHABITANTS OF INDIA, ON THE PROSPECT OF FAMINE, WITH REMARKS.

Madras, January 31, 1807.

At the present awful period, when, in consequence of a failure of the periodical rains the Carnatic is threatened with all the horrors of famine, and the wretched inhabitants destitute alike of employment and sustenance, are flocking for succour to Madras; an ardent desire must be excited in every human breast of contributing to the prevention or alleviation of so dreadful a calamity.

Five and twenty years have elapsed since this part of the peninsula experienced the ravages of famine. At that time a general subscription was opened for the relief of the native poor of this settlement, and it was most liberally encouraged, as well at Madras as by the supreme government and inhabitants of Calcutta. A committee for the appropriation of the money thus subscribed was elected, consisting of the ministers and churchwardens for the time being, together with some of the most respectible British, Portuguese, Armenian, and native inhabitants of Madras. Under the management of this committee, the funds of the charity were applied to the purchase of all the grain which could possibly be procured, [illegible]any thousands of distressed natives found immediate relief, and upwards of 2,000 remained, and for the space of several months were daily fed at the Monegar Choultry. The whole amount of the subscription would then have been expended, could sustenance have been obtained for a greater number of miserable objects.

When this grievous calamity ceased, the committee determined to apply the balance which remained, in a manner the most beneficial, and, next to the original intention, apparently the most consonant to the benevolent views of the subscribers. It was resolved that the interest accruing from this sum, should be appropriated to the relief and maintenance of the sick, the aged, and infirm among the native poor; and the principal should be preserved, in order to be in readiness to avert the miseries of famine, should it please Providence again to afflict this settlement with such a terrible dispensation.

That period, alas! has arrived: and we, the committee, in whom is now vested the management of the poor fund, have deemed it our duty to purchase such quantities and to commission such supplies of rice, as our capital and the exigency of the times permits and requires. Since the commencement of the present year, the number of paupers who have resorted for relief to the Monegar Choultry, has increased from 150 to upwards of 1,600; independently of 200 whom it is the intention of government to employ on works of public utility. Our capital on the 31st December, 1806, amounted to Pagodas 18,343, 26, 49, consequently, to relieve a greater, or even long to maintain the present number of supplicants, is beyond the ability of the fund.

Urged by the imperious call of hunger, thousands of wretched objects will crowd to the presidency, in hopes of finding that relief which their former places of residence could not afford. We trust that their reliance on the benevolence and liberality of this settlement will not be misplaced. An exertion of generosity, and in such a cause, once in 25 years, cannot be deemed oppressive. We therefore feel a firm persuasion that the subscriptions now solicited, will be worthy of that character for humanity and munificence which this settlement has long maintained, and prove commensurate to the extensive evil to the relief of which they are intended to be applied.

As the old fund will probably be soon exhausted, we purpose, as soon as the present subscription is closed, to call a meeting of subscribers, in order to elect a committee for the management and appropriation of the new contribution.

(Signed) *R. H. Kerr, Edward Vaughan, William Webb, Joseph Baker, John Tulloh, John de Fries, John de Monte, John Shamier, Natty Andah Chitty.*

.....

It will give pleasure to the public to learn from the foregoing paper, that the benevolence of our countrymen abroad has been active and preparative against a period of expected distress; and we take the greater interest in this pleasure, because the adversaries of our nation, have done all in their power to fix a stigma on us, for misconduct on a former melancholy occasion of the like natnre: which was but too well known in Britain. To vindicate the memories of some, and the reputation of others, which suffered by false report, at that time, we very readily acquiesce in subjoining an extract, from a private memoir, for the authenticity of which we can safely answer.

The Company's administration and the native ministers early took the alarm, and entered upon such precautionary measures as were within their power. In September 1769 the English and all their dependents were absolutely prohibited from trading in rice; not because they or any other set of people were at all suspected of having been monopolizing that article, but lest on the temptation of very high prices, European influence should

in any form operate to collect such undue quantities as to aggravate the scarcity General and strict injunctions were also published against hoarding grain, buying or selling it clandestinely, or carrying on any dealings in it but at the public markets; and a stock of rice, amounting to 60,000 maunds, was laid in for the use of the army, a measure to which the preservation of our military power and indeed of the country may be ascribed; for it is not to be doubted that want would have made the soldiery throw off all command, and seek subsistence with their arms in their hands, which must have produced total anarchy. The prime mover in all these measures was Mr. Becher, resident at the Durbar.

The famine was felt in all the northern districts of Bengal as early as the month of November 1769, and before the end of April following, had spread desolation through the three provinces. Rice rose gradually to four, and at length to ten times its usual price, but even at that rate was not to be had. Lingering multitudes were seen seeking subsistence from the leaves and bark of trees. In the country the high ways and fields were strewed, in towns the streets and passages choaked, with the dying and the dead. Multitudes flocked to Moorshedabad the capital. It became more necessary to draw supplies to that city, and no endeavour was spared to bring all the grain in the country to market. Subscriptions were set on foot. The Company, the Nabob, the Ministers, European and native individuals, contributed for feeding the poor. In Moorshedabad alone 7,000 were daily fed for several months, and the same practice was followed in other places; but the good effects were hardly discernable amidst the general devastation. In and about the capital, the mortality increased so fast, that it became necessary to keep a set of persons constantly employed in removing the dead from the streets and roads, and these unfortunate victims were placed in hundreds on rafts and floated down the river. At length the persons employed in this sad office died also, probably from the noxious effluvia they imbibed; and for a time dogs, jackalls and vultures were the only scavengers. It was impossible to stir abroad without breathing an offensive air, without hearing frantic cries, and seeing numbers of different ages and sexes in every stage of suffering and death. The calamity was not less in other quarters; in many places whole families, in others, the people of entire villages had expired. Even in that country there were persons who fed on forbidden and abhorred animals, nay, the child on its dead parent, the mother on her child.—At length a gloomy calm succeeded. Death had ended the miseries of a great portion of the people, and when a new crop came forward in August, it had in some parts no owners. The number which fell in this period of horror has been variously estimated, and may perhaps be moderately taken at three millions.

It is perfectly established that the dearth was general over the three provinces, and in all ruinously severe. A monopoly therefore, if that had been the cause, must have been general also. It is easy to conceive how one quarter could be deprived of its produce to supply another, but when in all quarters there was a like destitution, if we suppose this to have proceeded from monopoly, we must also suppose not a simple operation of emptying one district to fill another, still less to surcharge any other, because that would be to go from a better market to a worse one; but a local monopoly in every township, keeping up, not sending away, the grain found within its circle. Let us now enquire into the lowest quantity of grain that can be supposed to have been hoarded. In the course of twelve months, three millions of people are estimated to have died; that is, nearly one-third of the whole population; but as a third of the usual allowance of food might have preserved life, we should hence be led to conclude that the grain retailed in that year was two-thirds at least below the quantity usually vended. As, further, the failure would fall chiefly on those who in times of common plenty earned only a subsistence, and these may be computed at eight in ten of the community, the deficiency in the supply of the markets that year may well be rated at two-thirds of the usual consumption of eight millions of people, that is somewhat more than one-half of the whole quantity brought to market in ordinary times; and if this was occasioned by monopoly, so much must have been kept up. But let us assume what would be the most plausible theory, that a real scarcity, to a certain extent, was rendered severely fatal by the supervention of monopoly; of what magnitude must we conceive the monopoly to be, in order to become thus operative? Here we must go on an ample supposition; for if monopolists had thought of contenting themselves with collecting, for instance, only a month's demand at a time, their main purpose would have been defeated, because in the mean while the rest would have found a distribution in the usual way. They must therefore have bought up largely at or before the reaping of a crop, and bought up more than they with-held, because part of their purchases we must suppose would be re-sold. If then we admit a real scarcity which would have occasioned a mortality of a million of people, (which prejudice has never granted,) and ascribe the mortality of the other two millions who perished, to monopoly, concluding as we are obliged, that this monopoly consisted only of two great operations, that is on the December crop of 1768, and the August crop of 1769, then the quan-

tity of grain hoarded up will turn out to have been one-third of the market-supply of ordinary years: and assigning in such years to ten millions of persons, the young and the adult taken together, half a seer (or a pound) of rice per diem, which is a moderate allowance, that third will amount to six hundred and four millions of seers, or fifteen millions of maunds; which at a rupee each, a probable purchase-price in a time of real scarcity which we here suppose, will amount to fifteen millions or a crore and a half of rupees, one half perhaps of the whole circulating medium of the provinces at that time, and such a capital in the hands of those suspected of being concerned, as no extravagance of credulity can hold to be supposable.

But we have not yet seen all the difficulties. The three provinces contain 150,000 square miles, and if we reckon fifteen square miles for the sphere of one monopoly-agent (which surely, after allowing for water, is an average full as much as he could compass) and reckon further two assistants only to each agent, we shall have thus ten thousand monopoly stations, and thirty thousand persons employed at them. Such a set of operations, or the hundredth part of them, and operations continued through a whole year, would have furnished uncontrolable evidence to all men. The natives are indeed patient in suffering, when they think suffering inevitable; they suffered in that calamity with wonderful passiveness; but if they had traced their miseries to any source like this, the country would have soon rung with their complaints. They are known to be clamorous even on trivial occasions, where any redress is possible. They have been known in a time of scarcity, merely apprehended or artificial, to have carried urgent representations against the grain-dealers; they did so at the period spoken of, as they thought that those dealers secreted any grain, which according to their usual practice, they may have done, thereby unnecessarily adding to the evil. But very probably, if the people had seen that the calamities of that period proceeded from human hands, they would not have borne them; they would have helped themselves to grain: perhaps have risen upon their European masters. No, they well knew and acknowledged whence their distresses came; they foresaw them in the drought of successive seasons, a drought not confined to their provinces; and felt in them the dispensation of a superior Power. This was one of those severe inflictions of the Almighty, by which offending creatures, who forget their Maker, are reminded of his being, and of his government of the universe. Those poor people sought by superstitious observances to propitiate their deities, but they were "Gods that could not save," and their votaries remained without any moral change.

HINTS OF PRECAUTION DERIVED FROM THOSE INVASIONS OF BRITAIN WHICH ARE RECORDED BY HISTORY.

No. IV.

[Comp. Panorama, Vol. II. p. 1217; Vol. III. p. 154 and 321.]

It was not our intention to have repeated any part of the history of the battle of Hastings, but having drawn our former article wholly from French authorities, we have been requested to *complete* the article by inserting the English accounts of it. We accede to this request the more willingly, because we are of opinion that our countrymen are liable to commit the same errors as were committed on that famous occasion, *i. e.* "that being of a frank and noble spirit, their violent inclination may carry them too fast into hope of victory." The *consequences* of this battle, which affected our whole constitution, deserve a particular examination by themselves.

The night before the battle for divers respects was unquiet. The English spent the time in feasting and drinking, and made the air ring with shoutings and songs; the Normans were more soberly silent, and busied themselves much in devotion: being rather still than quiet, not so much watchful as not able to sleep. At the first appearance of the day, the king and the duke were ready in arms, encouraging their soldiers, and ordering them, in their arrays; in whose eyes it seemed that courage did sparkle, and that in their face and gesture victory did dance. The duke put certain relicks about his neck, upon which King Harold had sworn unto him. It is reported that, when he armed, the back of his cuirass was placed before, by the error of him that put it on; some would have been dismayed hereat, but the duke smiled and said, "Assuredly this day my fortune will turn, I shall either be a king, or nothing, before night."

The English were knit in one main body on foot; whereof the first ranks consisted of Kentishmen (who by an ancient custom did challenge the honour of that place) the next were filled with Londoners; then followed the other English. Their chief weapons were pole-ax, sword, and dart, with a large target for their defence. They were paled in front with pavises in such wise, that it was thought impossible for the ennemy to break them. The king stood on foot by his standard, with two of his brothers, Girth and Leofwine; as well to relieve from thence all parts that should happen to be distressed, as also to ma-

nifest to the soldiers, that they retained no thought of escaping by flight. On the other side, the Normans were divided into three battles: the first was conducted by Roger Montgomery, and William Fitz-Osborne; it consisted of horsemen of Anjou, Maine, and Bretagne, commanded by a Bretagner, named Fergent; it carried the banner, which the pope had sent. The middle battle, consisting of soldiers out of Germany and Poictou, was led by Jeffery Martell, and a prince of Almaigne. The duke himself closed the last battle with the strength of his Normans, and the flower of his nobility. The archers were divided into wings, and also dispersed by bands through all the three battles.

Thus were both sides set upon a bloody bargain; ambition, hope, anger, hate, inflaming them to valour. The duke edged his soldiers, by declaring unto them the noble acts of their ancestors, the late admirable atchievement of their fellow-Normans, in subduing the kingdom of Sicily; their own brave exploits under him; by shewing them all that pleasant and plentiful country, as the purchase of the prowess, as the gain and reward of their adventure; by putting them in mind, that they were in a country both hostile and unknown, before them the sword, the vast ocean behind, no place of retreat, no surety, but in valour and in victory; so that they, who would not contend for glory, were upon necessity to fight for their lives: lastly, by assuring them, that, as he was the first in advice, so would he be the foremost in adventure, being fully resolved either to vanquish, or to die. The king encouraged his men, by presenting to their remembrance the miseries which they sustained, not long before, under the oppression of the Danes; which whether they were again to endure, or never to fear, it lieth (said he) in the issue of this field. The king had the advantage both for number of men, and for their large able bodies. The duke both in arms, especially in regard of the bow and arrows, and in experience and skill of arms: both equal in courage; both confident alike in the favour of fortune, which had always crowned their courage with victory. And,

Now, by fronting of both the armies, the plots and labours of many months were reduced to the hazard of a few hours. The Normans marched with a song of the valiant acts of Rowland, esteeming nothing of peril, in regard to the glory of their adventure. When they approached near their enemies, they saluted them first with a storm of arrows: Robert Fitz-Beaumont, a young gentleman of Normandy, beginning the fight from the right wing. This manner of fight, as it was new, so was it most terrible to the English, and they were least provided to avoid it. First, they opened their ranks to make way for the arrows to fall; but, when that avoidance did nothing avail, they closed again, and covered themselves with their targets, joined together in manner of a pent-house; encouraging one another, to haste forward, to leap lustily to hand-strokes, and to scour their swords in the intrails of their enemies. Then the duke commanded his horsemen to charge; but the English received them upon the points of their weapons, with so lively courage, in so firm and stiff order, that the overthrow of many of the foremost did teach their followers to adventure themselves with better advice. Hereupon they shifted into wings, and made way for the footmen to come forward. Then did both armies join in a horrible shock, with pole-axes, and the prince of weapons, the sword: maintaining the fight with so manlike fury, as if it had been a battle of giants, rather than of men. And so they continued the greatest part of that day, in close and furious fight; blow for blow, wound for wound, death for death; their feet steady, their hands diligent, their eyes watchful, their hearts resolute; neither their advisement dazzled by fierceness, nor their fierceness any thing abated by advisement.

In the mean time the horsemen gave many sharp charges, but were always beaten back with disadvantage. The greatest annoyance came from the archers, whose shot showered among the English so thick, that they seemed to have the enemy in the midst of their army. Their armour was not sufficiently either compleat or of proof to defend them, but every hand, every finger's breadth, unarmed, was almost an assured place for a deep, and many times a deadly wound. Thus, whilst the front was maintained in good condition, many thousands were beaten down behind, whose death was not so grievous unto them, as the manner of their death, in the midst of their friends, without an enemy at hand, upon whom they might shew some valour, and work some revenge.

This manner of fight would soon have determined as well the hopes as the fears of both sides, had not the targets of the English been very serviceable unto them; had not K. Harold also, with a lively and constant resolution, performed the part not only of a skilful commander, by directing, encouraging, providing, relieving, but of a valiant soldier, by using his weapon, to the example of his soldiers. In places of greatest danger he was always present, repairing the decays, reforming the disorders, and encouraging his company, that in doing as men, whether they prevailed, or whether they perished, their labour was always gloriously employed. So they knit strongly together, and stood in close and thick array, as if they had been but one body; not only bearing the brunt of their enemies, but making such an impression upon

their squadron that the great body began to shake. The duke adventured in person so far, moved no less by his natural magnanimity, than by glory of the enterprise, that, besides his often alighting to fight on foot, two, or (as some report) three horses were slain under him. And having a body both able by nature, and by use, hardened to endure travail, he exacted the greater service of his soldiers, commending the forward, blaming the slow, and crying out (according to his nature) with vehement gesture and voice unto all, that it was a shame for them, who had been victorious against all men with whom they dealt, to be so long held by the English in delay of victory. So partly by his authority, and partly by his example, he retained his soldiers, and imposed upon them the fairest necessity of courage; whilst every man contended to win a good opinion of their prince.

Then the fight entered into a new fit of heat; nothing less feared than death, the greatness of danger making both sides the more resolute; and they, who could not approach to strike with the hand, were heard to encourage their fellows by speech, to pursue the victory, to pursue their glory, not to turn to their own both destruction and disgrace. The clashing of armour, the justling of bodies, the refounding of blows, was the fairest part of this bloody medley; but the griesliness of wounds, the hideous falls and groans of the dying, all the field defiled with dust, blood, broken armour, mangled bodies, represented terror in her foulest form. Never was fury better governed; never game of death better played. The more they fought, the better they fought; the more they smarted, the less they regarded smart.

At the last, when the duke perceived that the English could not be broken by strength of arm, he gave direction that his men should retire and give ground; not loosely, not disorderly, as in a fearful and confused haste, but advisedly and for advantage; keeping the front of their squadron firm and close, without disbanding one foot in array. *Nothing was more hurtful to the English, being of a frank and noble spirit, than that their vio ent inclination carried them too fast into hope of victory.* For, feeling their enemies to yield under their hand, they did rashly follow those who were not hasty to fly; and in the heat of their pursuit, upon a false conceit of victory, loosed and disordered their ranks, thinking then of nothing but of executing the chace. The Normans espying the advantage to be ripe, made a stiff stand, redoubled upon the English, and, pressing on with a fury equal to their favourable fortune, with a cruel butchery broke into them. This error could not possibly be repaired. But it is scarce credible with what strength both of courage and hand the English, even in despight of death, sustained themselves in this disorder; drawing into small squadrons, and beating down their enemies on every hand, being resolved to sell their lives with their place.

But a mischief is no mischief, if it comes alone. Besides this disadvantage of dis-array, the shot of the Normans did continually beat upon the English, with a grievous execution. Among others, King Harold, about the closing of the evening, as he was busy in sustaining his army, both with voice and hand, was struck with an arrow through the left eye into his brains, of which wound he presently died. His two brothers, Girth and Leofwine, were also slain, and also most of the nobility that were present; so long as the king stood, they stood stoutly, both with him, and for him, and by him; his directions supported them, his brave behaviour breathed fresh boldness and life into them. But his death was a deadly stab to their courage; upon report of his death, they began to waver in resolution, whether to trust to the force of their arms, or to commend their safety to their good footmanship. In this uncertainty many were slain; many retired in reasonable order to a rising ground, whither they were closely followed by the Normans; but the English, having gotten the advantage of the place, and drawing courage out of despair, with a bloody charge did drive them down. Count Eustachius, supposing fresh forces to be arrived, fled away with fifty soldiers in his company, and, meeting with the duke, rounded him secretly in his ear, that if he went any further, he was undone. Whilst he was thus speaking, he was struck between the shoulders with so violent a blow, that he fell down as dead, and voided much blooded at his nose and mouth. In this conflict many of the noblest Normans were slain, which moved the duke to make a strong ordered stand, giving liberty, thereby, for those English to retire. Others fled through a watery channel, the passages whereof were well-known unto them; and, when the Normans did more sharply than advisedly pursue, the place being shadowed partly with sedges and reeds, and partly with the night, they were either stifled in the waters, or easily destroyed by the English, and that in so great numbers, that the place was filled up with dead bodies. The residue scattered in smaller companies, and had their flight favoured by increasing darkness; the enemy not adventuring to follow, both in a strange country, and in the night. Earl Edwin and Earl Morchard, brothers of approved both courage and faith, did great service at that time, in collecting these dispersed troops, and leading them in some fashion to London.

Duke William, surprized with joy, gave publick charge for a solemn thanksgiving to God. Then he erected his pavilion in the midst of the field, among the thickest of those

bodies whom death had made to lie quietly together. There he passed the residue of that night; and the next morning mustered his soldiers, buried those that were slain, and gave liberty to the English to do the like. The body of King Harold could not be known by his face, it was so deformed by death, and by his wound; by his armour and by certain marks upon his body it was known. As it lay upon the ground, a Norman soldier did strike it into the leg with his sword; for which unmanly action he was cassed by the duke with open disgrace. It was carried into the duke's pavilion, and there kept under the custody of William Mallet. And, when his mother made suit for it to be buried, the duke denied it at first, affirming, that burial was not fit for him, whose ambition was the cause of so many funerals. The mother, besides her lamentations and tears, offered for it (as one Norman writer affirms) the weight thereof in gold; but the duke, with a manly compassion, gave it freely, as holding it dishonourable both to value the body of a king, and make sale of a slain enemy. So his body was buried by his mother, at Waltham-cross, within the monastery which he had founded. Verily there was nothing to be blamed in him, but that his courage could not stoop to be lower than a king.

I have been the longer in describing this battle, for that I esteem it the most memorable and best executed that ever was fought within this land; as well for skilful direction, as for courageous performance, and also for the greatness of the event. The fight continued with very great both constancy and courage, and variety of fortune, from seven of the clock in the morning until night. Of the Normans were slain six thousand and more, besides those that were drowned and beaten down in the water. The slaughter of the English is uncertainly reported, but certainly it was far greater than that of the Normans. Certain also that their death was most honourable and fair, not any one basely abandoning the field; not any one yielding to be taken prisoner. And yet one circumstance more I hold fit to be observed, that this victory was gotten only by the means of the blow of an arrow; the use whereof was by the Normans first brought into this land. Afterwards the English, being trained to that fight, did thereby chiefly maintain themselves with honourable advantage, against all nations with whom they did contend in arms, being generally reputed the best shot in the world.

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Such is the English account of the Battle of Hastings; an event which proved fatal to the Saxon Government in this island. It *might* have been avoided by prudence, yet every effect of victory obtained; or might have been rendered very destructive to the enemy.

DR. MOSELEY'S ACCOUNT OF A RECENT CASE OF HYDROPHOBIA.

To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.

Frith Street, Nov. 16, 1807.

Sir, The following case of Hydrophobia, by the pen of a distinguished Physician, who has the merit of having first given to the public a correct account of the uninterrupted progress of this dreadful malady from its origin to a fatal termination, will, I doubt not, be acceptable to your readers; and the inserting of it in the Literary Panorama, will much oblige—Sir, your obedient servant,

G. Lipscomb.

Chelsea Hospital, Monday evening, Nov. 9, 1807.

This afternoon, at three o'clock, Mrs. Metcalfe, No. 25, Compton-street, brought her son, Mr. Frederic Michael Metcalfe, to me for advice, at my house in Albany, Piccadilly.

He informed me, that he was attacked about four o'clock yesterday morning with a difficulty in swallowing any liquid, which he first perceived when he attempted to drink some porter, the remains of half a pint, which he had on the preceding evening. He said, when he put the pot to his mouth, something rose in his throat, and choaked him. He swallowed, as he thought, about a tea spoonful, and then was seized with a trembling, and cramp in his arms and legs, and a sensation of pricking, as if pins, or needles were run into his flesh. His appetite failed him on Saturday last. Yesterday he ate a small piece of mutton, which made him sick at his stomach. He has eaten nothing this day; though he said he could swallow any thing, except it were in a liquid form; but has no desire for food. He said he was attacked on Thursday last with a violent pain in his right arm, from his shoulder to the ends of his fingers. This pain left him on Saturday night. He rubbed his arm with hartshorn and oil, and wrapped it up with flannel, on Saturday.

Mrs. Metcalfe informed me, that on his seeing any liquid poured out for him to drink, even before he takes hold of the pot, or cup, he begins to tremble, and the choaking seizes him. She said, in attempting to drink, he becomes convulsed, his eyes look glassy, and he stares in an unusual and frightful manner.

The case thus clearly demonstrated, I desired Mrs. Metcalfe to go with me into another room. I did this that I might not alarm her son, by questions necessary for further information. Neither Mrs. Metcalfe nor her son had the slightest suspicion of the cause, or the nature, of his dreadful calamity.

I asked Mrs. Metcalfe whether her son had been lately bitten by any dog? The very question so much alarmed her, that she was for a few minutes in a state of distraction. When she was able to speak, she exclaimed, with a loud shriek, that he had been bitten in the hand by a dog in the summer. As soon as she became calm, and composed, we returned to her son.

On interrogating him, he informed me, that in the beginning of July last, there were two dogs fighting desperately in the street opposite his mother's house; and he observing one of them had one of his eyes torn out, and the other dog likely to kill him, endeavoured to part them; but on taking hold of the dog he wished to rescue from the fury of the other, he received a bite from him on his right hand. Two of the dog's teeth penetrated the outside of the hand, but the palm of the hand was considerably wounded. This wound was dressed with Friar's balsam and poulticed, and was cured in a week or ten days.

I examined his hand.—There was a small degree of redness remaining, but no heat, or pain, where the wound had been in the palm of his hand, and no vestige whatever on the outside where the teeth had been. There was nothing observable in his throat, differing from its natural state; nor any increase of saliva. Pulse 88, rather feeble, and not quite regular. He had no thirst. He told me his choaking seemed to him as arising from wind; and that he always discharged a great deal from his throat whenever he attempted to swallow. He said he took some dill-seed water last night, and thought it relieved him; but never could get down more than a tea-spoon full at a time, and that with great difficulty. In one attempt to swallow some of this water, he was so choaked and convulsed, that he would have fallen into the fire, his mother told me, if she had not saved him. I gave him some water in a pint pot twice; each time he swallowed about a tea-spoon full, and both times was choaked, and convulsed, with a wild staring in his eyes, and a trembling all over him; and immediately after the effort of swallowing, he made a hideous noise. The second time I gave him the water, I was much alarmed; I thought it would have occasioned a fatal convulsion. It is impossible to describe a sound; and I can compare the noise he made, which was from repeated spasmodic contractions of the organs of respiration, to nothing but to that sort of stifled barking which dogs sometimes make, when disturbed in their sleep; or to the hoarse, short barking of a Drover's dog. When he took the pot in his hand, he fell into a tremor, held down his head, and was in great distress; he kept the pot in his hand a few seconds before he could summon courage to lift it to his mouth; after which I took it from him, as from his agony he could not hold it. He bore the sight of the water in the pot, while it was in my hand, when it was not offered him to drink; but when I brought a large bason filled with water, and put it before his eyes, he seemed frightened; and when I agitated the water near him, he was instantly attacked with what he called "the wind rising in his throat," trembling, and that hoarse, faucial noise before mentioned. He entreated me not to order any medicine for him in a liquid form, as he said he could not take it; and the attempt, he was certain, would kill him. He said he could swallow any solid substance. I put this to the proof; and, as he had been costive for several days, I gave him four aperient pills, which he swallowed one at a time, but with some difficulty.—He had now been with me three quarters of an hour, when he and Mrs. Metcalfe left Albany, with the best advice I could give, and walked back to Compton-street. From his appearance, and conversation, no person would have thought there was any indisposition about him. His voice, and speech had suffered no alteration. He was in the eighteenth year of his age; a very fine youth in mind, as well as in person. His humanity here was his misfortune. With what grief did I see him depart from Albany with his poor mother, knowing, as I did, that he had but a few hours to live! I visited him at eight o'clock in the evening. Pulse 110, and very feeble. I gave him some water. In attempting to drink, the usual consequences,—choaking, wildness in the eyes, and the noise in the throat, followed. The pills operated about nine o'clock, several times. About ten o'clock he became so violently convulsed, that four young men, his brothers, could scarcely keep him in his bed; but he made no attempt to bite any person. He began also to foam at the mouth, with white froth. The quantity of this froth was so great, as to require many towels, and handkerchiefs, in wiping it from his mouth. At this period he likewise became delirious at intervals, but at times in his perfect senses, and complained, though in a very warm room, of being cold, and begged to be kept warm. In this condition he continued until one o'clock on the following morning, when, from his violent convulsive exertions and struggling, he was entirely exhausted, and remained calm and quiet afterwards.

He expired at a quarter before two, 18 weeks from the time of the accident; 46 hours from the commencement of the hydrophobia; and ten hours after I first saw him.

BENJAMIN MOSELEY.

SHAKESPEAR AND VIRGIL.

To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.

SIR,—The cause of the subsequent coincidence between Shakspere and Langley's translation of Polydore Virgil might, if pointed out, be not uninteresting.

The work of this latter, *De Originibus Rerum*, was first written in Latin, and published in 1499; nor were there any translations of it, before that of 1603, unless into foreign languages, according to Berkenhout's Biographia Literaria.

The passage to which I refer is in lib. iii. c. 6. "The women of England be ashamed of God's creation and handywork in themselves, or else they would not amend it."

The similarity of this sentiment with one in the Hamlet of our "Swan of Avon," will be immediately perceptible, and since Mr. Malone's list of translations in the age of Shakspere includes not any one of Polydore Virgil's works, we must conclude that Shakspere derived his knowledge of it, either from foreign tongues, or the original itself. Polydore Virgil died in 1555, and our dramatist was not given to his country until 1564.

In either case, that total dereliction of learning ascribed to Shakspere by some critics is inconsistent with the supposition: but some of your readers who may be enabled to consult the original of Polydore Virgil, either in their own libraries, or a public one, can perhaps solve the query.

With this hope I shall merely observe, that his works by no means betoken the illiteracy ascribed to him by Dr. Farmer; and Mr. Colman, in his edition of Terence, has noticed the character of Armado in "Love's Labour lost," as being sketched by a man, who must have proceeded farther than *hic, hæc, hoc.* Yours, &c. D. L. S.

Nov. 9, 1807.

ON THE PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF TEA.

[From the French.]

The following statement of the chemical properties of a vegetable which forms a part of the daily beverage of much of our population, appears to us to deserve attention. We have not, ourselves, instituted any processes by which to justify or to disprove what the writer affirms; but we should be glad to receive intelligence on the subject from our chemical friends. A hint, or two, may lead to important results. Whether the Chinese really do flavour their teas with aromatic flowers, is a question of fact, worthy enquiry: and what are the qualities of those flowers, if used by them, cannot be indifferent to the public, nor (especially) to the faculty, who may possibly detect, in such admixtures, the causes of some of those serious disorders, which sometimes baffle their utmost skill. We have before given an ample history of the Tea Trade, for which we refer our readers, to pp. 147, 346, 568, 844 of Vol. II. of Panorama.

Tea, before it is dried, is of a fine green colour, more or less deep, according to its age; its taste is bitter and styptic. Teas prepared for sale have a different flavour and colour, because, they are more or less yellow, and more or less torrified; some having been boiled, and others merely desiccated. The flowers emit a very weak scent, and the leaves are inodorous; but supposing they had a perfume, the *aroma* would be destroyed by torrefaction. The Chinese are accustomed to aromatize their teas with the *chloranthus inconspicuus*, the flowers of the *olea flagrans*, the *camelina sesaqua*, the Arabian *jessamine*, and with the *curcuma*. Hence any other inodorous plant, prepared in a similar manner, would furnish a beverage equally fragrant.

Chemical properties of Tea.—As the infusion of tea at 70 or 80 degrees of heat is most used, we shall examine it in that state. It does not impart a red colour to the dye of the Heliotrope.—Mineral acids enliven the colour; but destroy it, if they be concentrated. It forms a black precipitate with sulphate of iron.—It coagulates a solution of animal gelatine. A decoction of tea possesses the same properties, and unites with them that of having its mucilage precipitated by the addition of Alcohol. When the decoction is strongly concentrated, it imparts its extractive principle to wool; and forms, through the medium of an acid, a very solid nankeen dye.

Tea dissolved in Alcohol, will form an ink with sulphate of iron; and when evaporated, the residuum is found to contain a great quantity of resin. An alcoholic solution would dye silk of a fawn colour. Various experiments have proved that tea contains mucilage—much resin—gallic acid—and tannin.

The ashes contain carbon, iron, muriate of alumine, but no potash. Its immediate properties are similar to those of chinchona, angustura, gentian, and most febrifuges.

That the Chinese use it so much as they do, is probably owing to their having nothing better; for when the Dutch carried them *sage*, nicely dried and prepared, it appeared so far preferable, that they gave in exchange three boxes of tea for one of sage.

[The Chinese used tea, as a necessary result of the badness of the water of the *Hoang Ho*, or Yellow River. They *must* employ some corrective, to render the water of that river potable: for this purpose they used tea. This

made the plant popular: hence it has been adopted, where the same cause did not exist; and fashion has rendered it almost a necessary of life, in countries, in the East, distant from China; and in the West, where the very existence of the Yellow River and its qualities is not so much as suspected.]

MAYOR OF NORWICH'S DINNER.

The Mayor's feast was kept for the first time in St. Andrew's hall, Norwich, in the year 1544. Seventeen years after, viz. in 1561, W. Muigay, Esq. entertained the Duke of Norfolk, the Earl of Northumberland and other Lords, Knights and Esquires, with their ladies, in a most hospitable manner there; the following is the bill of fare, with the expenses attending.

William Muigay, Esq., Mayor of the City of Norwich, his Expenses for a Dinner, at which he feasted the Duke of Norfolk, &c. the Lords, Knights, and Gentry of the County.

	£.	s.	d.
Eight stone of beef, at fourteen pound to the stone	0	5	4
Two collars of brawn	0	1	4
Four geese	0	1	4
Eights puits of butter	0	1	6
A fore-quarter of veal	0	0	10
A hind-quarter ditto	0	1	0
Leg of mutton	0	0	3
Loyn of mutton, and shoulder of veal	0	1	0
A breast and coast of mutton	0	0	7
Six plovers	0	1	0
Four brace of partridges	0	2	0
Four couple of rabbits	0	1	8
Two guinea pigs	0	1	0
Four couple of hens	0	2	0
Two couple of mallards	0	1	0
Thirty-four eggs	0	1	0
Two bushells of flour	0	1	6
Sixteen loaves of white bread	0	0	4
Eighteen of wheaten bread	0	0	9
Three loaves mislin ditto	0	0	3
One barrel double beer	0	2	6
One barrel small ditto	0	1	0
One quarter of wood	0	2	2
Nutmegs, mace, cinnamon, and greens	0	0	3
Four pound of barberys and sugar	0	1	6
Fruit and almonds	0	0	7
Sweet water and perfumes	0	0	4
Sixteen oranges	0	0	2
Two gallons of white wine and claret	0	2	0
One quart of sack	0	0	9
One quart of malmsley	0	0	5
One quart of bustard	0	0	3
One quart of muscadine	0	0	6
	1	18	1

Speech made by Johnny Martyn of Norwich, a wealthy, honest man, after Mr. Mayor Muigay's Dinner. Found in the Collection of one Turner, of Lynn Regis.

Maister Mayor of Norwich, and it please your worship, you have feasted us like a king, God bless the Queen's grace. We have fed plentifully, and now whilom I can speak plain English, I heartily thank you, Master Mayor, and so do we all; answer Boys, answer! your beer is pleasant and potent, and will soon catch us by the caput, and stop our manners. And so huzza for the Queen's Majesty's Grace, and all her bonny browe'd dames of honour! Huzza for Master Mayor, and our good Dame Mayoress! His noble Grace, there he is, God save him, and all this jolly company!—To all our friends round County, who have a penny in their purse, and an English heart in their body's, to keep out Spanish Dons, and Papists with their faggots to burn our whiskers!—Shove it about, twirl your cap cases, handle your jugs, and huzza for Master Mayor, and his brethren their Worships!

RECOLLECTION OF CIRCUMSTANCES CONNECTED WITH THE ART OF ENGRAVING, CHIEFLY THAT BRANCH OF IT WHICH IS DIRECTED TO THE EMBELLISHMENT OF BOOKS.

[This paper is introductory to a biographical memoir of the late Mr. Isaac Taylor, Engraver. F. S. A. *Sec.* &c]

To attempt to decide on the relative merits of the different arts, would be an invidious undertaking; merit is not to be calculated by square surface: feet and inches are not correlative terms to the energies of the human mind, to the skill of exquisite practice, or to the pleasure that an amateur receives from the excellence of a performance, which he inspects with attention. It is confessed, that magnitude is favourable to some productions of art: whoever has painted the interior of a church, can hardly escape from being known by all the parish, and by all the town: if it be a cathedral, he may also be known by visitors from every quarter to whom that edifice is a subject of curiosity. Sir James Thornhill is famous for his cieling and hall at Greenwich, still more for his cupola at St. Paul's: yet it does not follow, that these are his most meritorious performances. At our public exhibitions, a large picture, placed in the center of one side of the room, is sure to attract gazers; while a smaller, hung below, or on either side of it, is passed by with little notice. Yet the balance of merit may be greatly in favour of the least attended to. The art of painting, undoubtedly, pos-

sesses ample powers of fascination: it engages the mind, it deludes the eye, it gratifies the learned, it amuses the ignorant; it ornaments an apartment, and it covers a great space, which might otherwise be a blank. Such are the qualities of one branch of this art: but, it is also capable of comprizing the most captivating specimens of art, in a size not inconvenient to the pocket, and some of the most skilful performances the world has witnessed, have been only of a few inches in dimensions. Now, on the question of merit, it might be asked, whether the merit of a large painting in oil, is greater than that of a picture in miniature? Circumstances may give it most importance, but if dimensions form its only excellence, it has small cause for triumph. Every principle of art may be most conspicuously called into exercise in the smaller subject: where then is the merit of magnitude?

The art of engraving never did, never could vie with painting, in the size of its productions: we have, indeed, seen crucifixions, and other religious subjects, *as large as life*; several plates being united, to form a subject 7 or 8 feet in height: but such were, probably, labours of a cloistered monk, whose time and whose talents were of no consideration beyond the walls of his convent. In general, the productions of the engraver are destined to meet the eye closely; and they ornament rooms of moderate dimensions. They are wrought with extreme care and attention, and neatness is one branch of their merit. But prints intended for decoration, as furniture, are of the larger kind, in this art: there is another branch of it, that is truly the miniature size, and the productions of which cannot be enlarged: we mean, that directed to the embellishment of books; and to the delight and ornament of our libraries. In a very early state of the art, this was its great friend: explanatory and illustrative *cuts*, as they were called, were soon adopted in printed books, and took the place of those expensive illuminations which had before been bestowed on MSS. as printing by types took place of writing with the pen.

Prints of considerable size, being displayed, as an article of magnificence in our apartments, contribute essentially to spread the fame of the artists who executed them, as well the painter, as the engraver; but prints in books, or library embellishments, are known only to those who read the book; and of all who from time to time, perambulate a well selected library, how few peruse any thing beyond the book-binders inscription, on the back, or the bookseller's title page in the front, of the volume. An engraver for the library, therefore, finds greater difficulties in attaining celebrity, than an engraver of prints; whatever be the merit of his works, by the very nature of his profession. But this remark is still more applicable to those who followed this branch of art, in the days of George the Second, before the book trade of this kingdom had obtained that extensive circulation, which has since that time been its boast, and its emolument.

We have seen in the present reign the arts assume a dignity and importance, much beyond what could be expected by those who beheld them between the years 1730 and 1750. We have seen the graceful designs of Cipriani, finished with more than ample justice, by the correct graver of Bartolozzi, and decorations by the united talents of those artists, added to our libraries, which French vanity itself has allowed to excell its own productions, although France piqued herself, and not without reason, on the elegance manifested in her capital works of decoration. The art of engraving has been in a manner created since the period above alluded to. The first great step taken in its favour, was, by the sanction of the legislature to the act, for securing of copy right in prints, commonly called "Hogarth's Act." Of this Hogarth felt some advantages, himself, and foresaw much greater to the profession. That he should value himself highly on the lead he took in accomplishing this benefit, will not be wondered at by any who know the character of the man; but he really did deserve well of the art by his diligence, his assiduity, and his liberality, in pursuit of his object, when he succeeded in convincing the legislature, that *this* patronage, at least, was requisite to establish the art among us, and to render artists masters of their own property and performances. This act passed in 1735, but in 1754, Hogarth thus records his sense of the measure; in the subscription ticket for the "Election Entertainment."

> In humble & grateful Acknowledgment
> of the Grace & Goodness of the *Legislature*,
> Manifested,
> In the *Act* of *Parliament* for the Encouragement
> of the Arts of Designing Engraving &c;
> Obtain'd
> by the Endeavours & almost at the Sole Expence
> of the designer of this Print in the Year 1735:
> By which
> not only the Professors of those Arts were rescued
> from the Tyranny Frauds & Piracies
> of Monopolising Dealers
> and Legally entitled to the Fruits of their own Labours,
> but Genius & Industry were also prompted [selves,
> by ye most noble & generous Inducements to exert them-
> Emulation was Excited,
> Ornamental Compositions were better understood,
> and every Manufacture where Fancy has any concern
> was gradually rais'd to a pitch of perfection before unknown.
> Insomuch that those of *Great Britain*
> are at present the most Elegant
> and the most in Esteem of any in *Europe*.

Rocqet tells us, that, before the passing of this act, there were only two print shops in London, but after it they suddenly in

creased to some hundreds. He wrote about 1754.

From respect to his memory, we shall place Hogarth the first on the list of engravers whose cuts ornamented books. His plates to the Hudibras will be a standing testimony to the moderate state of the art, and of his own acquirements in it, in his early days; but he lived to see, and to employ, a generation of artists whose skill gave earnest of very superior things. Ravenet, Grignion, Anthony Walker, Vivares, as well as Gravelot and Scotin, ornamented books; and of these, Hogarth employed Ravenet, Grignion and Scotin, on plates after his pictures. It is not for any extraordinary merit that we revive the name of Toms, but because he was master to the late Alderman Boydell, whose subsequent eminence as an exporter of prints, entitles him to the most respectful recollection. Benoist was a middling performer, Boitard was not without merit. Vandergutch was a rapid and intelligent artist. Strange did little, or nothing, for books; Miller was rising into notice; Tinney, who was master to Anthony Walker and to Woollet, was rather a printseller than an engraver, and Mynde, who lived to be called *old* Mynde, was an employer of others, but a very inferior artist himself.

After the year 1750, we perceive the art of engraving advance with rapid steps. The Knaptons patronized it as booksellers; and presented the public with Milton's Works in handsome quarto, Don Quixote embellished by many plates, and other costly publications. The Magazines too, before this time, had got fast hold of the public opinion, and urged by rival interests they vied with each other in giving portraits, maps, and other representations, which, if not of very high character in point of elegance, insured a stability to the profession, because they supplied a regular and constant series of work to be executed, without fail. The employment of engravers was so precarious in the early part of Scotin's time, that a plate which would take a month or six weeks to execute, was thought quite a comfortable stock of occupation; although when that was finished the artist had to look out for his succeeding employment. Whereas, we have known engravers of late years, to be engaged on works, which looked forward to years to come; and some, to be proprietors of works, at their own risque, which, to complete, would occupy no inconsiderable part of a life.

The magazines have been the means of maintaining the stability of the art of engraving, in another point of view, also; they have given a turn to the public opinion, and have accustomed the public eye to *expect* such decorations. They are now looked for, as regularly as a work appears, to which they may be annexed; and the subjects that may be explained, or illustrated, by these, are so well known, that their omission is felt as a sensible drawback from the merit of works, which treat on such subjects.

Paul Sandby is, we believe, the only engraver remaining of those times, which witnessed the progress of the art in this country. His etchings of Views in Scotland, and his print of a group of engravers riding to Hell on a graver, are not easily to be forgotten. He is entitled to applause, for his first attempt, in one of his cries of London, to imitate the effect of a drawing in chalk; and the perfection to which he afterwards carried the mode of *aqua tinta*, has marked his character with a merit not inferior to that which appears in his drawings.

It may not be amiss if we notice the designers who made drawings for the use of engravers, at this time: and the state of this branch of the profession, as it related to the decoration of books.

Of Blakey, whose name appears to some of the plates in Pope's works, we know nothing: but have understood that he died young. Hayman, being educated for a painter, stood forward among the draughtsmen: his compositions for Hanmer's Shakespeare, for Knapton's Milton, and Don Quixote, History of England prints, &c. shew his abilities. Gravelot, who was by profession a designer, was an engraver by necessity. Lord Orford says, "he was invited over by Dubosc," but, we doubt whether he could be invited *as an engraver*, under which character his lordship speaks of him. We have seen his first two or three engravings which are after his own drawings: the point betrays a fresh hand at engraving, while it shews a practised hand at design. Gravelot's drawings are extremely pretty: during his residence in London, he greatly contributed to diffuse a taste, and a spirit of elegance, among the English artists. Nor were his services confined to the immediate line of the arts, he made many designs for cabinet makers, and other workmen in upholstery and furniture. He had so many commissions that he was forced to shut himself up, in his closet, at times, that being *invisible*, he might work night and day. Report says he took £10,000 to France: this sum is, no doubt, exaggerated; but he certainly acquired wealth. Suspicion has been attached to his introduction into this country, as if he came as a spy of the French court. We cannot determine whether circumstances gave any strength to this suspicion. Mr. Gravelot, however, was an engraver who made his own designs. Antony Walker also, made his own designs; and his taste was light and elegant. His compositions, it must be admitted, are seldom much studied; his lights are too daz-

zling, and his effects are not wrought up. His drawings for his Shakespeare, (now before us) are marked in a manner to suit himself, but, no other artist could have produced from them the light and shade he intended. Miller, also, was an engraver, who made his own designs. But the most favorite, because the cheapest, designer among the booksellers, was Samuel Wale; whose insipidity of style and manner was well entitled to have passed into a proverb. He *did* a deal of business: he understood perspective, and was appointed lecturer on that science at the Royal Academy; but as to taste, elegance, dignity, or spirit!.....

The price paid for a drawing to be engraved for a book, seldom exceeded a guinea; though, old Lowndes, by way of generosity and great encouragement, paid Wale *half a crown additional*, for the designs to Clarissa: and the artist pocketted *nine* guineas for eight drawings. Hayman's price was two guineas.

In the following paper we shall pay particular attention to the merit and talents of the late Mr. Isaac Taylor, who deceased at Edmonton Oct. 17. 1807. He came to town from Worcester, by the side of the waggon (as Boydell had done before him) in 1752: and by perseverance raised himself to the principal station in that line of art which it was his lot to follow, that of embellishing the works of the learned and ingenious.

A few words on the state of book-embellishment among our neighbours, the French, will close the present article.

Though Girard Audran was the most excellent of engravers, yet the engravings, which, during his time, were annexed to books, were by no means of the superlative description. Le Bas, or rather his pupils, first engaged the art in supporting the principle of speculation, *to make the book sell.*—— Picart, in Holland, had, indeed, ventured many designs and plates; he had also ornamented many books; but these ornaments were mostly restricted to a frontispiece, as *that* was thought necessary; and we may judge of the taste of his countrymen, when one ingredient in that decoration *must* be a figure of Fame, if we may believe Gerard de Lairesse, who authorises, and indeed recommends, its insertion. On the return of Mr. Gravelot to France, the speculations of the booksellers took a wide range in this respect. The Decamerone of Boccacio, dated *Londra*, 1757, in five volumes, each containing about twenty-three plates, besides frontispieces and title-pages, also vignettes at the end of each story, was an adventure of the Paris booksellers; and the still more finished plates to the Contes de la Fontaine, though dated *Amsterdam*, 1762, were from the same *conscious* undertakers. These works, of course, found their way to England; and the admiration they excited among the curious, tended much to raise the inquiry, "Why cannot our artists produce equal excellence?" Nobody admitted the sagacious suggestions of the *polite* French writer, who discovered a natural cause for the backwardness of the English in the arts, in the thickness of our atmosphere, the cloudiness of our weather during several months of the year,—the eating of beef, and drinking of malt liquors:—all which particulars, though we will not commend them as friendly to the arts, later times have proved, were not insuperable obstacles, if competent encouragement had been obtained, to excite and rouze those abilities, which, though extant, were confessedly latent.

.....

It would be a curious and amusing inquiry, if some capable investigator would favour the public with a history of the rise and extent of "political prints." They have lately produced performances, which the pen cannot surpass, if it can equal, in spirit and effect, in intelligence and meaning. We believe, that among the earliest are those of which Gravelot was the draughtsman, and which *mark* the conduct of Sir Robert Walpole and Lord Bolingbroke; the "State Coach" furiously driven, the "Funeral of Faction," the political situation of Europe, which seems to have been published annually, the mock-masonry processions, &c. &c. Bickham also *did* several of the same kind; but he stole his thoughts, he stole his figures; his compositions he could not steal, for none he produced. Nor were these party *squibs* published in the shape of saleable prints only: they were circulated in the guise of fan mounts, and the fair sex took its full share in the parties which were supported by their lovers and friends. We have heard an old lady describe with what zeal they *patched* Whig and Tory; what industry was employed to insure a full house at Lady Such-an-one's rout or ball, and the anxiety not to be out-numbered by the opposite party, if the moving of heaven and earth could prevent it. As masks were worn by the fair *at that time*, they could also follow their gentlemen to the House, and witness with what bravery they defended the minister [the husband of the lady we have mentioned more than once saved his life]; and with what courage, or eloquence, or pertinacity, they maintained an argument, and returned to the charge, never beaten though vanquished.—— All these particulars, with a surprising variety of others, found their way into political prints, and were circulated *con amore*, by the bigots of party, though under the pretence of being *pro bono publico*,

OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF THE SITUATION OF THE BANK OF FRANCE.

This official statement is not without its importance even in our own country: very little authentic intelligence is now to be procured from the dominions of France, but if our information be correct, there are a *few* persons whose property is vested in the bank of France, and in the French funds, to a considerable amount. They may be described in general as those who when every thing financial was at the lowest, ventured their whole property in the public stocks, of different descriptions, and engrossed as much of them as was possible. These persons have *now* the power of giving whatever turn they please to the price of public securities, and they often lose freely with one hand, to gain abundantly, with the other.

We have also been told that the paucity of mercantile speculation left so great a proportion of the capital of the bank unemployed, that the temptation of discount at 4 per cent. was held out to merchants, &c. in order to make *some* advantage of the bank's credit. We do not pledge ourselves to the truth of these reports, at this time; but shall merely remind our readers that the dividend of the bank is *not four* per cent. per ann. and that the reserve is little more than *one half* per cent.

We learn, that, in a general assembly of the stockholders of the bank of France, October 17, M. Jaubert counsellor of state, governor of the bank, reported in the name of the Directors, the operations effected during the last quarter of the year 1806, and the first half of 1807. It appears from this report that, "the dividend of three months and ten days of 1806, has been 20 fr. (per 1000) that of the first half of 1807, 39 fr.: the reserve has been 6 fr. 16 cent. to each share, on these two regulations. The bank has discounted 352 millions of francs; without any security having failed. The Comptoir Commercial has proved to be a valuable intermediary establishment, by which retail trade has received advantage from the capital of the bank. The Directors were desirous of preventing the disagreeable effect of making part of their payments in copper: but the bank being obliged to pay in the same manner as it received, procured May 22, 1607, an Arrêté ordering that the cashiers should pay *one fortieth* part of all payments of bank notes, *in copper*. The officers are constantly diligent in taking precautions to prevent the public from suffering under any error, and if any has been committed, they will be thankful to those persons who will inform them of it. On the 5th of last August, when the Directors fixed the rate of discount at 4 per cent. they determined also on the emission of 4 thousand new shares, seeing, as was expressed in the Arrêté, that the intention of the bank is to facilitate the circulation of capitals, and to lower the rate of interest throughout the whole dominions of France. The bank has made attempts in the Departments; and they have succeeded: it will be for the Directors to say to what extent they shall be carried: the Directors will also controul these operations, as well as to the amount of the sums, as to the manner adopted, because, on one hand the most moderate discount is all that the bank desires, and on the other, it has no intention, as it has no need, to introduce its notes generally into the departments.

According to the last statement declared June 30 last, the whole of the reserves belonging to each share (of 1000 fr.) amounted to 147 fr. 59 c. which, united to the original capital, give to each share the value of 1147 fr. 59 c. nevertheless, by the arrêté of the Directors of August 5 last, the price of the new shares, (45,000) was fixed at 1200 fr. each: *i. e.* 1000 fr. original capital; and 200 fr. as equal to the reserve acquired by the former shares.—The explanation of this seeming contradiction, is this: when it was proposed to issue new shares, it was to be considered that the old shares alone had a right to the augmented value of 573,000 fr. of income from 5 per cent. consolidated stock, that was then its property. Now on June 30, these 573,000 fr. of income, were valued in money at only 6,520,000 fr that being the selling price. But at the time when the new creation of shares was made known, these 573,000 fr. of income were worth at the lowest stock price 9,168,000 fr. difference between its value at the time of emission, and the selling price 2,548,000 fr. These 2,548,000 fr. divided among 45,000 old shares, give to each 56 fr. 62 c. which added to the reserve of 147 fr. 59 c. gives a total increase of 204 fr. 21 c. and this combined with the original capital augments the real value of each share to 1204 fr. 21 c. Consequently, the valuation of the old share, and that of the new share agree.

The valuation of the old share which has served as the standard by which to fix the price of the new shares, is by so much the more moderate, as since that time, the income has increased in value nearly 10 per cent, which would raise the value of the 573,000 fr. of income belonging to the old shares to nearly 10,000,000, and would give for their true value 1222 fr. The law of April 22, 1806, determines that the new shares should have their reserves, also, as well as the old shares. It is to prepare these reserves for the new shares, and to place them on a level with the old shares, that the bank has purchased 445,000 of income. These incomes united to those which the bank already possessed cover all expences.

SIGNAL VICTORY GAINED BY AN ENGLISH CAPTAIN.

The following is related by Roger, Earl of Castlemaine, in his *War of the Venetians and Turks*, dated May 23d, 1666, and addressed to Charles II. The complection of the present times has induced us to insert it, from the new edition of the Antiquarian Repertory. (Compare Panorama, Vol. III. p. 42.)

Among the English that fought bravely, Captain Thomas Middleton (who had his ship hired in his service) did a most prodigious action. It happened that the Admiral, intending a design against the Dardanels, put Middleton in so desperate a place that he was in danger from land to be sunk at every shot. He advised the commander of it, and withal told him, that the peril of himself and ship did not so much trouble him as to be set where it was impossible for him to offend the enemy. Having no answer, or at best a bad one, and seeing it could not prejudice the fleet, he drew off a little the vessel (his only livelihood) from the needless danger it was in. When the business was over, they dismissed him (in a council of war) with the title of coward, and all the soldiers being taken away, he was left only with some 50 English to return home, or whither else he pleased. He had not parted long from the armata, but in a stark calm met with 25 sail of which 18 were the best gallies the great Turk could make in all his fleet. These crying out in derision, that they would eat English beef for dinner, fell upon him, wanting no assurance, being assisted with the stillness of the air, and their own strength and number. But for all this confidence they missed their aim, for after a long and sharp encounter, the two Bassa's that commanded were killed, with 1500 to accompany them; and besides the many that were wounded, the whole squadron was so shattered, that they had hardly oars to get off, and were all unfit to serve, at least for that year. The Captain had neither wind, sails, nor tackle left to follow them; but with much-a-do he yet afterwards came safe to Candie, and there presented to the General a whole ton of salted heads of those he had killed, in their often boarding. His Excellency was astonished at the thing, and after all the caresses imaginable, he acquainted the senate with it, who with universal consent ordered him a chain and medal of gold, as a testimony of their high esteem and his own commendable valour. Middleton afterwards died on his journey home, leaving a son, who commands here a ship, and is very well esteemed by all the nobility for his resolution and conduct.

EXEMPLARY PROCLAMATION OF THE PRESENT MAYOR OF DROGHEDA.

The following Proclamation appears to us, to be so correctly descriptive of the present state of manners in Ireland, and such a laudable attempt to correct them, that we cannot deny ourselves the gratification of inserting it *verbatim*. We hope it will be attended with the wished for success: and we heartily recommend the example, to whoever fills an office of trust, and is, thereby, a depositary of that power which cannot be exerted more judiciously, than in endeavouring to suppress popular immoralities and to abolish public nuisances.

Whereas it must be evident to every Person who values the Peace or Prosperity of this Country, that the excesses of the lower orders of the People are to be chiefly attributed to the general decay of Religion, and the inordinate use of Spirituous Liquors; and it must be agreed upon by all, that the manner in which the Manufacturing and labouring Classes spend the Sabbath-Day—the pursuits they are engaged in—the habits they contract on that Day, are amongst the principal causes of those evils; and that nothing can promise so effectually to check and remove them as the restoration of that respect and veneration for the Lord's-Day, which distinguished this Country in former times, and for the preservation of which the wisdom of the Legislature has made such ample provisions.—Wishing as much as in me lies, to prevent that open prophanation of the Sabbath, and to promote a more due Attendance on Public Worship, I do hereby direct that no Shops or Shambles be opened in the Town of Drogheda, or Liberties thereof, on any part of Sunday, except by such Persons as deal in the necessary Articles of Life; that no loaded Cars or Carts do pass through said Town during the time of Divine Service—that no Persons be allowed to frequent places of idle, loose, or vicious resort—that no Malt Liquors be sold on the Sabbath-Day, until after Three o'Clock; and that no Spirituous Liquors be sold upon any Hour whatever of that Day.—And that all Persons may know the Penalties they incur by acting contrary to the above Orders, I have directed Extracts from the several Acts of Parliament now in force in this Kingdom, against the profanation of the Sabbath, to be published in different parts of this Town and Country.—And I do hereby call on the Magistrates, the Church-Wardens (in whom are vested very extensive powers) the Revenue-Officers, and the Peace-Officers at large, to aid and assist me in car-

rying the intentions of this Proclamation into effect, which can have no other possible object in view but that of the public good.—And for the better information of the Public, the following Abstract of the Act of the Imperial Parliament, of the 41st of the present King, (that no Person hereafter may pretend ignorance of not having full notice thereof) I hereby insert:—It is enacted, "That from and after the expiration of three Weeks from the passing of this Act, no Person in Ireland shall sell any Spirituous Liquors by retail on a Sunday, and if any Spirituous Liquors should be sold on a Sunday, every Person selling the same, or on whose behalf such Spirituous Liquours shall be so sold, shall forfeit and pay for every Offence the Sum of *Five Pounds*, to be recovered on conviction before any Justice of the Peace, and to be levied in the same manner as any Penalty may, by any of the said Acts, be levied by any Justice of the Peace, and such Penalty when levied shall be paid, one Moiety to the Prosecutor, and the other Moiety to the Church-Wardens of the Parish in which the Offence shall have been committed, for the use of the Poor of such Parish."—And I do give this public Notice, that I will strictly inflict the Penalties of that Act upon all persons incurring the same.—And Whereas various Offences against Religion and the Laws of the Land are frequently committed in this Town, notwithstanding the several salutary Regulations heretofore enacted for the better Police thereof, the Mayor therefore thinks proper to issue and publish the following Orders, the due observance of which he will strictly enforce:—That no Person shall, on Sunday, Sell, expose to Sale, or traffic in any Merchandize, Wares or Goods whatever.—That no Swine be permitted to go at large through the Streets; nor shall any Rubbish, Manure, or other Nuisance be heaped or laid down in the Streets, except for the purpose of immediate loading or removal.—That a Fine, not exceeding Half-a-Guinea, will be imposed on each Scavenger for every neglect of his Duty; and every Housekeeper is to have the Foot-way before his House swept every Day, before the Hour of Nine o'Clock in the Morning.—That no Coal or Culm Measures shall be used on the Quays, except those, supplied by the Water-Bailiff, or Persons authorised by the Mayor; and all Measures and Weights, of every description, are to be marked by the proper Officer, and kept in a perfect state; and any Person aggrieved in the purchase or carriage of Coals, by the fraud or misconduct of the Collier, Master-Porter, or Porter, will be redressed as far as possible; and the Master-Porter, is not only to see just measure, but to take special care that the Coals are completely poured from the Half-barrel into the Bag, under pain of dismissal; and no Master-Porter is to appear on duty without a Streak and Mallet, which he is to use whenever required; and any Porter demanding or receiving more for the Carriage of Coals than the Hire, shall be dimissed, and his Bail sued—That Buttermilk shall be exposed to sale on the New Quay only, closely ranged to the Quay Wall.—That no Roots, Poultry, Butter or Eggs, shall be exposed to Sale in any part of the Town, except on the Cornmarket Hill, and the venders thereof are to range their Goods for Sale as close as possible.—Persons hawking Roots or Fruits, or selling them in their Houses or Cellars, are not intended to be included in these Regulations, only that they strictly observe the Orders respecting Sunday... The Hide-Market is to be held on the New-Quay, under the inspection of Mr. Thomas Collins, Craner, subject to such Regulations as the Law directs, (and of which the Craner will inform any Person applying) and no Hide is to be sold or bought, in public or private, elsewhere.—The Market for Wool, Straw, Hay and Wood, is to be held in the square at the rear of the New Market-house.—The Market for Pigs to be held in Magdalene-street, near the Pound; and all Cars for hire are to stand in Stockwell-Lane —All Corn and other Provisions brought into Town for Sale, are at once to be carried into the Places appointed for the Sale thereof, and in no instance to be kept out of the public Market, for sinister purposes.—The Mayor hopes for, and expects, every possible assistance from the Market Jurors and other well-disposed Persons, in carrying these Regulations into effect, and in detecting Frauds, regulating the Sale of Provisions fairly and justly for the Buyer and Seller, and the prevention of Forestalling.

Given under my Hand this 16th Day of October, 1807.

CHARLES EVANS, Mayor.

Our Saxon ancestors appear to have had a knack of writing in verse. Their Annals are in rhyme; perhaps, in compliment to the majesty of the kingdom; but, what would our present conveyancers say, if required to put the title deeds of estates into metre?

N.B. Saxon deeds of conveyance were *somewhat* shorter than the present: witness the following

FORM OF AN OLD DEED GIFT OF KING ATHELSTANE.

I King Athelstane,
Gyves to Paullane,
Odhiam,
And Rodhiam,
Als guid and als fayre,
Als ever yay mine wayre,
And yarto witnesse MALDE my wife.

MEDICAL REPORT OF THE ENDEAVOUR SOCIETY.

To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.

SIR;——The diseases I have found to be most prevalent, during the last month, may be ranged under the heads of—*eruptive diseases, affections of the chest*, including inflammations, coughs, &c. *Fevers*, including ague, diseases of the *female breast*, including tumours, &c. *Cancers in utero, female complaints, discharges of blood, &c. scald head, injuries* from external causes, and *ulcers*. I proceed to the case in my own private practice, promised in my last report on asthma.——And remain, Sir,

your obedient Servant,

New Kent Road, Nov. 1807. C. PEARS.

The hon. Mrs. S. had been affected with spasmodic asthma for some years before I saw her, and so severely as to prevent her lying down in bed, threatening immediate dissolution at every attack. She had been kept upon the antiphlogistic, or low plan, and was thereby so reduced in strength, and so harassed by the most *severe* and *frequent* attacks of the disease, that she did not expect to recover that, in which I was desired to see her. The exhibition of æther and opium in wine, repeated every 10 minutes while I sat by her, induced so great an alteration, that in 20 minutes she was able to speak and respire freely, declaring she had never experienced such speedy relief. She was, of course, put upon the *tonic*, or invigorating plan, and ordered wine, soups, animal food, &c. and the medicine repeated according to circumstances. The fits became less frequent, and less severe, she was enabled to take exercise, to lie down in her bed, &c. which she had not done for many months before, and thought herself so far recovered, as to hazard those imprudent exposures of herself to a wet and damp atmosphere, against which she had been strongly cautioned: but even under these circumstances, as she observed, her attacks were not so sharp as she was accustomed to experience, uniformly. A removal into the country, tended to her more perfect re-establishment, and her health continued, to use her own words, "as well as she could wish it to be," for 2 or 3 years, and during this time, the few severe paroxysms she had, and which were generally in the night, were always relieved by a repetition of the means that have been mentioned. At the end of the above time, her brother, calling accidentally to visit her, requested her to see his physician, who prescribed the low plan, *bleeding, emetics*, and *low diet*, water-gruel, &c. *no meat! no wine! no support!* although she had stated to him how much this plan had injured her before, nearly depriving her of life, and that she had so entirely recovered upon the contrary plan, under my direction. My professional attendance was now unnecessary.

The new plan was adopted on the rigid injunction (as she positively said) of her brother, and in a few weeks, (I think about 6 or 7) this patient was—*buried!* This case, therefore, strikingly evinces the effects of an obstinate opposition to nature, common sense and experience.

WORMS is a disease so common, that we scarcely meet with any persons, who either are, or have not been, under its influence. It is one of the most common diseases of children: and very frequently from being unobserved or neglected, induces the most dangerous complaints,* ending in death. There are various kinds of worms, affecting various parts of the intestinal canal. The *round worms* (or Teres), resembling garden or earth worms, frequently crawl out of the mouth or nose during sleep, or are forcibly expelled in vomiting.† The *tape worm*, or Tinea, is a most insidious and formidable inhabitant of the intestines; it resembles narrow tape, and is divided into joints, which have presented different appearances to different inspectors under the microscope, ‡ the nature of these joints have not yet been decidedly defined, nor the organs with which they are furnished. The evil attending on this worm is the difficulty, not to say impossibility, of evacuating *the whole* of it, many scores of these joints (or distinct worms as some call them) being voided *daily*, without any hope of their being completely expelled, as they seem to be "renewed day by day," and after *several hundreds of yards* have been voided by the debilitated patient, they remain in the same state as at first; since experience seems to warrant the common opinion, that unless the *head* of the animal is expelled, the body or bodies are propagated *ad infinitum*. The *Ascarides*, or small silk-like worms inhabit the lower part of the intestines, and bitter injections, as of aloes, will frequently dislodge them. There is another kind, mentioned by Dr. Hooper in the memoir alluded to, entitled *Trichuris*, § after Roederer, in 1760; but which is so rare here as not to have been

* Many CONSUMPTIONS are produced by *worms*, a remarkable instance of this kind I have mentioned in my cases of consumption, successfully treated, p. 31. *Four ozs.* of worms were voided daily for a fortnight!

† I have several thus voided by patients.

‡ See Memoirs of the Medical Society of London, Vol. V. Art. 27, by Dr. Hooper, with plates, p. 224.

§ See a plate of this curious animal in the paper before quoted.

known by the English practitioners who saw it. Other varieties are also mentioned by authors.

In all these cases, debility prevails, especially of the stomach and bowels as might be expected. As soon, therefore, as the common indications of worms are observed,—pallid face, hollow and dark under the eyes, starting and disturbance in sleep, grinding of the teeth, variable appetite, itching at the nose or anus, the bowels irregular and hard, and frequently the urine "whitish" coloured, vermifuge medicines should be given, all of which are found to answer best by *purging* the bowels every few days, as with *calomel and rhubarb*, and bitters intermediately, as *Gentian*, infusion of *orange-peel*, &c.; the continuance of which plan, with air and exercise, generally succeeds in curing the patient. *Mercurial* and *antimonial* remedies have been long given as quack medicines, and are now; but the general principle of all is the same. Some use mechanical remedies, as levigated tin, cowage, &c. to destroy them with an armed force as Dr. Saunders says. *Hair* taken from the head, and cut *very small*, answers the purpose of the latter (or *cowage*), and is frequently given in treacle with *the same* effect. The common family remedy of *brimstone and treacle* is a very good one, and is generally found equal to the *mercurial* (and more expensive) one of ÆTHIOPS MINERAL, where the mercury is rendered inert, by the brimstone with which it is united.——As these observations are founded upon *nature*, and *practical utility* in families, I trust their simplicity will prove their recomendation.

In a P. S. I presume I may take the liberty of noticing a fact connected with the atmosphere, and producing an *epidemic contagion* among that useful species of domestic animals, the CAT. Its effects resemble those which occurred a few years ago, and proved so universally destructive: a catarrh, or cold producing inflammation, and suppuration. On the former occasion I opened several of the bodies, and found the tracnea, or windpipe *filled* with a thick and yellow matter. In the present case, the mouth seems more affected, with tumours, &c. In both cases, stimulant applications externally, and purgatives relieve the complaint. Our cats were thus preserved, by using *Volatile Liniment* and *opium*, and so decided was the advantage, that when the cat saw the servant take the bottle, she would jump upon her lap, lie down and hold up her throat for the application. Every operation and effect of nature is worthy of regard, and more especially when so prime (but much neglected) a DUTY as that of humanity and *mercy to animals* is concerned;* and as an elegant defender of animals has observed, at least, shall not *man* recollect that a day is approaching, in which he must answer for EVERY ABUSE of that *delegated* dominion, which he holds over inferior natures?†

* See the Panorama for July and September last, *Animal's Friend*.

† An Essay on Humanity to Animals, by Thos. Young, M. A. Cadell, 1798.

LIST OF PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS, &c.

[Principally from the Repertory of Arts.]

William Pedder, of Norfolk street, Strand, in the county of Middlesex, Esq. for an addition and improvement to the cattle-mills and water-mills for grinding sugar-canes, or any other mill or machine requiring additional velocity and power. Dated Oct. 19, 1807.

Tebaldo Monzani, of Old Bond-street, in the county of Middlesex, and of Cheapside, in the city of London, music-seller; for certain improvements in the musical instrument called the German flute. Dated Oct. 19, 1807.

Edward Shorter, of the parish of St. Giles, Cripplegate, in the city of London, mechanic; for certain improvements in the machine or instrument, called or known by the name of a jack for roasting meat. Dated Oct. 21, 1807.

Louis Carou, of the city of Paris, now residing in the city of London, manufacturer; for certain new methods of weaving or manufacturing hair along with silk or thread, or other materials, and of making the same into perukes or wigs, and various other articles, so as to imitate nature, and of taking the measure or section, or profile of the head, by an instrument applicable to that and other useful purposes. Dated Oct. 21, 1807.

William Chapman, of the town and county of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, civil engineer, and Edward Walton Chapman, of the same place, rope-maker; for a method or methods of making a belt, or flat band, for the purpose of drawing coals and other minerals up the pits or shafts of mines, and for raising of heavy articles in any situation whatever. Dated Oct. 30, 1807.

Henry Thompson, of Tottenham, in the county of Middlesex, merchant; for an invention which consists in the impregnating Cheltenham or other natural medicinal waters, or such as are usually denominated "mineral waters," with one or more of the different gases or aëriform fluids, and in adding other substances to, or combining the same with such waters. Dated Oct. 30, 1807.

George Hawks, of Gateshead, in the county of Durham, iron-manufacturer; for a method of making, and likewise of keeping in repair, cast-iron wheels for coal-waggons, and other carriages where such wheels are applicable. Dated Oct. 30, 1807.

POETRY.

AIRS, &c. FROM THE NEW COMIC OPERA OF "TWO FACES UNDER A HOOD."

AIR.—Raimondi.

Your charms may of lovers attract you a croud,
But, in chusing, this truth keep in view;
The man who loves sighing, and talking too loud,
Means nothing at all, *entre nous.*

The youth, who says little, possessing a mind,
Unconquer'd by any but you;
Take *him*, for mere plausible outside you'll find,
Means nothing at all, *entre nous.*

. . . . . .

AIR.—Claudine.

When gaily peep'd the morning,
To see night's shadow fly,
My drowsy pillow scorning,
With pleasure up rose I,
In sportive glee, pass'd ev'ry day,
Till one false youth came in my way,
And now I'm left to sigh and say,
Heigho! heigho!
Why did he come? why did he go?

How could I guess that courting,
Hid danger in a charm?
No lamb around me sporting,
Thought less than I of harm.
To mirth attun'd, my heart was strung,
So high, that when my steps or tongue,
Would walk or talk, they danced and sung,
Heigho! heigho!
Why did he come? why did he go?

. . . . . .

AIR.—Sebastian.

The blast of war may loudly blow,
The note of animation,
Yet, valour! what inspires thy glow,
Like woman's approbation?
Woman! without thy dazzling charms,
The world were wrapt in shade;
Cold were the clarion's call to arms,
And laurel'd wreaths would fade.

Then, lovely sex, with magic smile,
Still point our hopes, our cares beguile,
While glory, love, and duty,
Shall warm,
Alarm,
Inspire
And fire,
To gain the meed of beauty.

. . . . . .

SONG.—Martinique.

"Who'll serve the King?" cried the Serjeant aloud,
Roll went the drum, and the fife play'd sweetly,
"Here, master Serjeant," said I, from the crowd,
"Is a lad who will answer your purpose completely."
My father was a corporal, and well he knew his trade,
Of women, wine, and gunpowder, he never was afraid;
He'd march, fight,
Left, right,
Front, flank,
Centre, rank,
Storm the trenches,
Court the wenches,
Lov'd the rattle
Of a battle,
Died with glory,
Lives in story.
And, like him, I found a soldier's life, if taken smooth and rough,
A very merry, hey down derry, sort of life enough.

"Hold up your head," said the Serjeant at drill,
Roll went the drum, and the fife play'd loudly,
"Turn out your toes, Sir," says I, Sir, I will,
For a nimble-wristed round rattan, the Serjeant flourish'd proudly,
My father died when corporal, but I ne'er turned my back,
Till promoted to the halbert, I was serjeant in a crack.
In sword and sash,
Cut a dash,
Spurr'd and booted,
Next recruited,
Hob and Clod,
Awkward squad,
Then began
My rattan,
When boys unwilling,
Came to drilling,
Till made the colonel's orderly, then who but I so bluff,
Led a very merry, hey down derry, sort of life enough.

"Homeward, my lads," cried the general, huzza!
Roll went the drum, and the fife play'd cheerly;
To quick time we footed, and sung all the way,
Hey! for the pretty girls we love so dearly.
My father pass'd his time, I'm told, in bustle, jars, and strife,
And, like him, being fond of noise, I mean to take a wife.
Soon as Miss,
Blushes yes,
Rings, gloves,
Dears, loves,
Bells ringing,
Comrades singing,
Honey moon
Finished soon,
Panting, sighing,
Children crying.
Perhaps a wedded life may prove, if taken smooth and rough,
A very merry, hey down derry, sort of life enough.

ON THE ORIGIN OF SURNAMES.

Learned Verstegan says, in his book of old dates,
"That from parents all names first derive,
"That NELSON was Nell's Son," as sure as the fates,
And so on—with folks still alive.
If this be the case, though to names I'm not partial,
Every Tar on the sea, let me tell ye,
Who pants for achievements heroic and martial,
May wish mother's name had been Nelly.

H.

SONG FROM "TIME'S A TELL-TALE."

Sung by Miss Duncan.

Little Cupid, one day, o'er a myrtle bough stray'd,
Among the sweet blossoms he wantonly play'd,
Plucking many a thorn, 'mid the buds of the tree,
He felt that his finger was stung by a bee.
Little Cupid then whimpered; he sobb'd and he sigh'd,
Then ran to his mother, and pettishly cry'd,
"Ah Venus! dear mother! I'm wounded, you see,
And I ask for *revenge* on the mischievous bee."

His mother then laughed at the story he told,
O'er his forehead of snow strok'd his ringlets of gold,
"Now, when you wound another, my lad," answered she,
"Ere your arrows are pointed, you'll think on the bee;"
A lesson of love let the story impart,
Ere the beam of the eye light the flame of the heart,
Ye fair ones, remember, while yet ye are free,
That the rose holds the thorn, but the myrtle the bee.

[This song (the four concluding lines excepted), is a translation from Anacreon, Ode XL. Theocritus, Idyl XIX. has treated the same subject, but in a measure entirely different.—*H. SIDDONS.*]

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PROLOGUE TO TIME'S A TELL-TALE.

(Written by the Author of the Comedy. Spoken by Mr. Pyne.)

That Time's a Tell-Tale you will all allow,
A truth each anxious author must avow:
This hour arrived, what fears what doubts destroy
The fabrick of his visionary joy.
Hope's drooping pinions scarcely cleave their way,
The buds of Promise wither and decay,
While all the baseless structures of the mind,
Dissolve like dreams—nor leave a wreck behind.
How shall the Prologue then in pleading strain
Implore your suffrage, or your favour gain.
Vain the attempt, of confidence bereft,
At least one manly bold attempt is left;
Our never yet in vain to you preferr'd,
The charter of our freedom, to be heard,
Then if stern justice can afford no plea
To sooth the rigour of her firm decree,
We are prepared the sentence to admit,
And boast, at least, the courage to submit.
Who shall complain, or murmur when he hears
The honourable fiat of his Peers!
In suppliant verse we ask no critic spare
The sacred task allotted to his care,
But own the critic's office well applied,
A frowning Friend, but an unerring Guide,
Healthful tho' bitter, wholesome tho' severe,
Like winter's frost, most searching when most clear,
If then our author aims a feeble blow,
To lay the follies and the vices low,
To tear from Fashion's eye the flimsy shroud,
That turns domestic sun-shine to a cloud,
To check the errors which thro' social life
Sow the rank seeds of bitterness and strife,
Distract the husband and afflict the wife,
Then should you praise, he'll feel the poet's fire—
Should you condemn—respectfully retire.

.....

EPILOGUE TO TIME'S A-TELL-TALE.

Written by C. Lamb, Esq.

Bound for the port of matrimonial bliss,
Ere I hoist sail, I hold it not amiss,
(Since prosp'rous ends ask prudent introductions)
To take a slight peep at my written instructions.
There's nothing like determining in time,
All questions marital or maritime.

In all seas, straits, gulphs, ports, havens, lands, creeks,
Oh! Here it begins—
" Season, Spring, wind standing at point Desire—
" The good ship Matrimony, Commander, Blandford, Esq.

Art. I.
" The captain that has the command of her,
" Or in his absence, the acting officer,
" To see her planks are sound, her timbers tight."—
That acting officer I don't relish quite,
No, as I hope to tack another verse on,
I'll do those duties in my proper person.

Art. II.
" All mutinies to be suppress'd at first."
That's a good caution to prevent the worst.

Art. III.
" That she be properly victual'd, mann'd and stor'd,
" To see no foreigners are got aboard."
That's rather difficult—do what we can—
A vessel sometimes may mistake her man.
The safest way in such a parlous doubt,
Is steady watch and keep a sharp look out.

Art. IV.
" Whereas the Lords Commissioners (the church)
" Do strictly authorise the right of search:
" As always practis'd—you're to understand,
" By these what articles are contraband;
" Guns, mortars, pistols, halberts, swords, pikes, lances,
" Ball, powder, shot, and the appurtenances.
" Videlicet—whatever can be sent
" To give the enemy encouragement.
" Ogles are small shot (so the instruction runs)
" Touches hand grenades, and squeezes rifle guns."

Art. V.
" That no free-bottom'd neutral waiting maid
" Presume to exercise the carrying trade.
" The prohibition here contained extends
" To all commerce cover'd by the name of Friends.
" Heaven speed the good ship well."—and so it ends.

Oh with such wholesome jealousies as these
May Albion cherish his old spouse the seas,
Keep over her a husband's firm command,
Not with too rigid nor too lax a hand.
Be gently patient to her swells and throws
When big with safeties to himself she goes;
Nor while she clips him in a fast embrace,
Stand for some female frowns upon her face,
But tell the rival world—and tell in Thunder,
Whom Nature joined, none 'ere shall put asunder.

CAPTAIN COOKE.

Inscription on a Monument, erected by his Widow, to the late gallant Captain Cooke, in Donhead Church; written by the Rev. W. L. Bowles.

Sacred to the Memory of JOHN COOKE, Esq.
Late Captain of His Majesty's Ship the Bellerophon;
Who, in the battle of Trafalgar, on the 21st of October, 1805,
Having evinced consummate skill and bravery,
Fell,
At a moment, glorious indeed to his Country,
But marked by the individual tears of all who knew him.
His inconsolable Widow places this Tablet,
To record his virtues and his fate,
Near the spot of his favourite Retirement, to which (having
left it at the call of his Country)
He returned no more!

Be merciful to her, Oh God, who bends,
And mourns the best of Husbands, Fathers, Friends!
Oh! when she wakes at midnight, but to shed,
Fresh tears of anguish on her lonely bed,
Thinking on Him who *is not*; then restrain
Her bitter thoughts, and her sad heart sustain.

Father of Mercies, she remembers still
Thy chast'ning hand, and to thy sov'reign will
Bows silent, but not hopeless, while her eye
She raises to a bright Futurity,
Assured in better worlds Thou wilt restore
That happiness she here can know no more!

RURAL FELICITY.—*Extempore.*

In a snug little box, on a nice snug estate,
Just as loving as turtles, live I and my mate;
By contentment, I shew men to lead happy lives,
And she sets the example to all country wives;
Thus in me and my wife, and my nice snug retreat,
You have rural felicity's picture compleat;
Come and visit my box, and see me and my wife,
And you'll own that this picture is taken from life.
'Tis original here, and in singular frame,
But we wish every mortal to copy the same.

Norfolk. PICTOR.

OBSERVANDA EXTERNA.

AMERICA, NORTH.

New-York Harbour.—The following extract is from the official report of the committee of the corporation on the subject of fortifying the harbour of New-York. It is dated August 24th 1807.—"This is a work of great magnitude, and will take more than one year to complete it. The materials are not to be had in sufficient quantities at present but we ought to make a beginning this year with what materials can be procured, and the works may probably be finished in the course of the next summer. Should we unfortunately be involved in a war, in consequence of the present dispute with England, it will most probably take place before any effectual system of defence can be completed, and we must submit to our unhappy situation.—But if the storm should blow over, we ought not to desist from our determination to put the city in a state of defence; we cannot always promise ourselves an exemption from the calamities of war. On the 20th of June last, the country felt as secure and as confident of the continuation of peace, as it has felt for many years past; but from the events that have recently taken place, it is seen upon what an uncertain tenure the peace of nations depends. The advice of our immortal Washington ought, therefore, to be confided in, "that to preserve peace we ought always to be prepared for war."—[This plan has since been abandoned].

Agriculture.—Plaster of Paris is now used in considerable quantities, and with the happiest effects, upon the miserable poor soil in Maryland. It has a tendency to cement the loose nature of the soil, and prevent it from being blown or washed away in violent winds or rains. It likewise attracts moisture from the atmosphere, and is therefore very beneficial in hot or dry summers. The Americans use from one to three bushels on a statute acre, scattering it like corn, generally upon hilly land. It suits a loose gravelly soil, with a substance of clay. They use it every year in the spring, in the above small portions, by which the clover is kept in heart a long time, and it is equally beneficial to grain and potatoes.

Tea Trade.—The Americans had 50 vessels in China, last year, which exported 10,000 chests of tea.

Steam-Boat.—Extract of a letter, on the subject of the Steam-Boat, dated September 8th, 1807, from a gentleman of South Carolina, that has appeared in the London papers. The thought is not new, but if the performance be any thing like the description, it exceeds whatever has been done in Europe; whether by lord Stanhope or any other amateur. Our insertion of this account may stimulate some mechanical genius to the production of a superior invention. "Dear Sir—Agreeably to my promise to communicate to you the particulars of any important circumstance which might occur in my excursion in this part of the State of New York, I have now the pleasure to state to you particulars of a late excursion to Albany in the Steam-Boat, made and completed under the direction of the hon. Robert R. Livingston and Mr. Fulton, together with my remarks thereon. On the morning of the 19th of August, Edward P. Livingston, Esq. and myself were honoured with an invitation from the chancellor and Mr. Fulton, to proceed with them to Albany in trying the first experiment up the river Hudson in the steam-boat. She was then lying off Claremont (the seat of the chancellor) where she had arrived in twenty-four hours from New-York, being 110 miles. Precisely at thirteen minutes past nine o'clock, a. m. the engine was put in motion, when we made a-head against the ebb tide and head wind blowing a pleasant breeze. We continued our course about eight miles, when we took the flood, the wind still a-head. We arrived at Albany about five o'clock p. m. being a distance from Claremont, of forty-five miles, (as agreed upon by those best acquainted with the river) which was performed in eight hours, without any accident or interruption whatever. This decidedly gave the boat upwards of five miles an hour, the tide sometimes against us, neither the sails, nor any other implement but the steam used. The next morning we left Albany with several passengers, on the return to New-York, the tide in favour, but a head wind. We left Albany at twenty-five minutes past nine a. m. and arrived at Claremont in nine hours precisely, which gave us five miles an hour. The current on returning was stronger than when going up. After landing us at Claremont, Mr. Fulton proceeded with the passengers to New-York. The excursion to Albany was very pleasant, and represented a most interesting spectacle. As we passed the farms on the borders of the river, every eye was intent, and from village to village, the heights and conspicuous places were occupied by the centinels of curiosity, not viewing a thing they could possibly anticipate any idea of, but conjecturing about the plausibility of the motion. As we passed and repassed the towns of Athens and Hudson, we were politely saluted by the inhabitants, and several vessels, and at Albany we were visited by his excellency the governor and many citizens. Boats must be very cautious how they attempt to board her when under way, as several accidents liked to have happened when boarding her—to board a-head will endanger a boat be-

ing crushed by the wheels, and no boat can board a-stern, as the difference between the wake of Neptune's chariot, and that of a common water carriage, is very materially open to observation ; as when you approach the first you will be told by anticipation to pay respect to a lady in the chariot, as will be readily notified by the expansion of a wet fan which forms the dimensions of her wake, but moving with great impetuosity from the warm repulsion. It is a curious fan ; it only spreads by an aquatic latchet being sprung by the kicking of the horses. I may now venture to multiply and give you the sum total. The boat is 146 feet in length and 12 in width (merely an experimental thing), draws to the depth of her wheels two feet of water, 100 feet deck for exercise, free of rigging or any incumbrance. She is unquestionably the most pleasant boat I ever went in. In her the mind is free of suspence. Perpetual motion authorises you to calculate on a certain time to land—Her works move with all the facility of a clock : and the noise, when on board, is not greater than that of a vessel sailing with a good breeze. The motion felt by the passengers, not more than what a pleasing degree of lively animation would create, and the operation of the machine will afford a good relish to a scientific mind during the passage ; in fact her works move much like those of the human system ; a number of joints and fibres put in motion from the action or impulse of a liquid which flows and ebbs alternately through various vessels, depending on stimulating substance for support —I do assure you, it made me wish I understood the method of acquiring the art of thinking.—Thus my friend, have I endeavoured to paint the outlines of an arduous and expensive undertaking, of a work planned and executed by two American gentlemen, whose merit requires more reward than my feeble pen can bestow.

AUSTRIA.

Official Statistical account of the Austrian Empire for 1807.—The Baron de Lichtenstein has very lately published a statistic account of the states of Austria, inserted on a map of that Empire, which has appeared at the Cosmographic Institution at Vienna. This account may be considered as official, and may, therefore, be depended on for giving an idea of the state, strength, riches and resources of the Austrian monarchy for 1807, and of the means which that state may exert to augment its population, and to improve its arts, and cultivation.

The states which compose the Austrian monarchy are : Austria properly so called, the Duchies of Styria, Carinthia, Carniola, the counties of Goerz, and Gradiska, the territories of Aquilea, and Trieste, the Duchies of Salzburgh, and the principality of Berytolzgaden, the kingdom of Bohemia, the Margravate of Moravia, and Austrian Silesia, the two Gallicias with the Buckowine, Hungary, Croatia, Sclavonia, the principality of the Seven Mountains, the military frontiers of Croatia, of Sclavonia, the Bannats of the Seven Mountains, and of Hungary. The whole of these countries compose a dominion the extent of which is 10,906 square miles : the population is 24,900,000 persons, of which are 6,400,000 Germans, 13,000,000 Sclavonians, 3,400,000 Hungarians, and the remainder is composed of various nations.

The greater part of this population is catholics, about 2,000,000 of Greeks not catholics, about the same number of reformed Greeks, more than 1,000,000 of Protestants, and 530,000 Jews. The nobles of the Austrian monarchy amount to 540,000, the ecclesiastics 39,700, the military and its followers 600,000, without including 940,000 inhabitants of the frontiers, who serve as militia. The number of attendants with their families amounts to 112,000 persons. Labour, not including the inhabitants of the frontiers, employs, reckoning all the individuals of the families who live by their industry, 4,672,000. persons. The country contains 16,427,000. The subjects of the Austrian monarchy occupy 796 cities, 1012 towns, and 65,572 villages.

About one eighth part of the Austrian territory is occupied by houses, roads, rivers, and lands incapable of cultivation ; one fifth, at least, of the land is uncultivated. Cultivation occupies two ninth parts of the territory in pasturage : of *fifty four* parts, *seven* are occupied by sheep walks, *eleven* by forests, *one* by fruit gardens and kitchen gardens, *two* by grain, grasses, plantations of woods, and botanic gardens : seven parts in eighteen are vineyards. The fishery produces more than 700,000,000 florins, although according to the tables of duties, it is estimated at producing only 234,800,000 florins. The mines belonging to individuals yield 13, to 14,000,000 florins ; the crown derives from those belonging to it, a net revenue nearly equal : the manufacture of articles whether derived immediately from the country or from abroad produces 380,000,000 of florins. The commerce of raw materials produces nearly one fourth part of that sum. The exportation of articles finished and unfinished, amounts to about 24,000,000 florins ; the importation is 27,000,000 in which we may reckon 2 or 3 millions for goods passing through for other parts, which shews that the balance is nearly equal between the empire of Austria and foreign countries.

The amount of the settled revenues of the state is 110,000,000 florins. The expenses of the court, and the civil establishment, are 11,000,000 florins: the army costs 40,000,000 florins. The debts of the state are calculated by late writers at more than 900,000,000 florins. The army mounts to 340,000 men, formed into 63 regiments of the line, one of chasseurs, and 17 regiments of frontier troops (together 271,000 men): 8 of cuirassiers, 6 of dragoons, 6 of light-horse, 11 of hussars, 3 of hulans, and one of Szeckler (together 50,800 men, cavalry). The artillery is 4 regiments complete, one corps of bombardiers making 14,500 men, without reckoning the artillery of fortified places, the corps of engineers and of miners. There are also in Austria 4 regiments of guards, with numerous corps of invalids. In time of war, the military power is greatly encreased, by levies of militia which continue embodied till the peace. The monarchy also possesses 27 fortified places of peculiar strength; three also are about to be constructed. One near Ems; another near Bruck-sur-laillurh, a third near Raab. The government also supports, for the defence of the coast, an armed flotilla of 23 vessels, and 20 others of smaller dimensions.

Sale of State Lands.—Vienna. Oct. 8. The sale of the lands belonging to the state continues without interruption: the considerable manors and demesnes, are put up to the best bidder. In 1803, before the cession of Tyrol and Austrian Suabia, the crown possessed in property 111 cities, 51 mansion houses, 5,471 towns and villages; forming a population of 1,855,065 persons. The revenues of these domains were not so considerable as they might have been, had they been well administered. Almost all of them therefore, are sold at prices above their estimated value.

ISLAND OF CEYLON.

Famine.——The scarcity of grain in the Carnatic, has reduced that country to a deplorable state. The Company hold out great offers to individuals to import; and the Governor of Ceylon, to prevent the like calamities, has prohibited its exportation. Brandy costs but two rix dollars per gallon (about 4s. 2d.) and will probably be cheaper, from the great quantity on hand. India is stocked with it.

DENMARK.

English Prisoners.—On the 2d. of November, all the English prisoners were delivered from confinement at Altona, except Sir Charles Blount, who remains in custody in a shabby room in the town-house. It has been intimated to the persons liberated, that if they are ever found again on the Danish territory, they will be closely imprisoned. During the first four days, the prisoners were not allowed to see any friend or acquaintance.

Livy in Manuscript.—The valuable MS. of Livy, which was preserved in one of the Colleges of the University of Copenhagen, has not suffered by the late calamities of that city.

Value of Danish Fleet.—The fleet carried off by the English is valued at 4,757,000 rix-dollars. The ship of the line the Christian vii. of 96 guns, cost 240,000 rix-dollars; the Neptune of 84 guns, 212,000: the 74 gun ships cost 186,000; the 64 gun ships, cost 169,000; the 44 gun frigates cost 97,000; the smaller, 60,000; the brigs, 40,000, &c. &c.

The Sound.—In the last quarter of the year, there passed the Sound 2195 vessels. English 560. Swedish 309. Danish 213. Americans 85. Oldenburghers 35. Prussians 30. Papenburghers 25. Russians 25. Portuguese 17. Bremeners 10. Hamburghers 4. Rostockers 3.

FRANCE.

National Institute.——The class of history and of ancient literature of the French Institute has lately adjudged the prize in history to M. Prevot d'Iray; the proposed subject was: "To examine what has been the administration of Egypt from the conquest of "the country by Augustus, to the taking of "Alexandria by the Arabians: to give an "account of the changes the Egyptians experienced in their condition during that interval of time: to ascertain what was the condition of the strangers settled in Egypt, and "particularly that of the Jews." The class had proposed another question; which was, to examine: "What has been during the three "first centuries of the Hegira, the influence "of Mahommedanism, on the minds, the "manners and the governments of nations, "among which it was established." None of the memoirs sent to the Institute having been deemed worthy of the prize, the class proposes the same question for the year 1809. It proposes also as a new prize question "the "critical examination of the historians of "Alexis Comnenius, and of the three Princes "of his family who succeeded him: the "testimonies of these writers must be compared with those of the historians of the "crusades, without neglecting whatever additional information Arabian writers may "afford on the reign of these Emperors, and "especially on their policy towards the crusaders." The price for each of these questions is a gold medal value 1500 francs; it will be adjudged in the public sitting of the first Friday of July 1809. No memoirs to be re-

ceived after the 1st of the same month.—We should not perhaps have recorded these prize questions, but that they manifest the incessant efforts of the French ruler to turn the minds of his *subjects* towards the *East*. The opinions of men of letters in France, form, it is well known, a tolerable criterion by which the secret thoughts of its government may be ascertained. The *savans* and writers are a kind of politico-literary advanced guard, whose duty it is to prepare public opinion: the task is carefully distributed among the various classes, and each has it's particular department. Whoever has closely traced the progress of the French revolution, must have remarked that the various parties have successively followed that system of tactics which extends its ramifications over all Europe. We might adduce numerous examples in support of this observation; let it suffice to recollect, that previous to the last changes in Germany, *Charlemagne* and his extensive empire over the *West*, were for nearly two years, the constant theme of all French writers. The plan, then, in view, is now realized; and the subject is at rest; but a new career is to open in the East to French ambition; accordingly, we find accounts of these countries introduced, in some shape or other, into all the departments of French literature.

New Public Buildings.—When a nation is held by force in an uneasy and unnatural state, it must be dazzled by gigantic enterprises, or corrupted by frivolous, and immoral amusements; no time, no room, must be allowed for reflection, or the despotic usurper is lost. That Bonaparte is well acquainted with this secret of governing a vain and frivolous people, we have had occasion to remark more than once; and in his extensive system of politico-theatrical deception, the costly assistance of the fine arts is not to be neglected, notwithstanding the exhausted state of the country. We find accordingly, that the plan, which startled Louis XIV. himself, of uniting the Louvre to the Thuilleries, by a gallery on the north side of the Carousel, parallel to that on the south, is to be carried immediately into execution; the foundations have been laid, and an immense quantity of materials is gathered on the spot. We have seen an estimate made several years ago, in which the expense of the undertaking was calculated at near £2,000,000 sterling. We recollect, that the unfortunate Louis XVI. being repeatedly teized by his Queen, to remove the unsightly buildings which disgraced the front of the Thuilleries towards the Carousel, and to inclose the whole with a magnificent railing (which has been since done) constantly answered, "It certainly would be very hand-"some, but I had rather have a man of war "for the price." He was then at war with Britain. A monument in honour of the French armies is also to be erected on the site of the intended *St. Madelaine* church on the Boulevards, and the work is also begun; on this occasion a difference of opinion took place between His Imperial and Royal Majesty the Emperor and King! and the class of the Fine Arts of the Institute, to which the examination of the plans had been referred, with orders not to exceed in the estimate a sum of 3,000,000 of livres (about £120,500.) Eighty two plans were presented. These, after several assortings, were finally reduced to eight, which the class acknowledged to possess sufficient merit to entitle their authors to a remuneration. Among them they fixed upon that of M. Beaumont as fulfilling all the necessary conditions, and the first prize was adjudged to him. A plan presented by M. Vignon, appeared to them infinitely more magnificent, but was placed only in the second rank, as being deficient in solidity. For Bonaparte, however, this was no reason, and he adopted the rejected plan, saying that "*he* would make the necessary *sacrifices* to "give it the desired solidity."

Monument of Fénélon.—A less costly monument has been consecrated to departed genius and virtue: it is formed of ruins, and but appropriate materials! An isolated spire, was the only part of the cathedral of Cambray, which had escaped the revolutionary hands. M. Pommereuil, Prefect of the department du Nord, has consecrated it to the memory of Fénélon. A chapel is to be constructed in the tower part, to contain his mortal remains; his statue is to be placed on the top which commands the prospect of a public walk, formed on the site where stood the palace he inhabited, and the church where he so often preached Christian charity, and gave the example of repentance, and of submission to legitimate power! Will this mute, but forcible appeal to the feelings, be lost on our volatile neighbours? Have its effects on the mind been calculated by the promoter of this undertaking?

Hypothesis on the subject of Insanity.—M. Prost, a physician of eminence, and attached to an Hospital at Paris, has lately published a pamphlet, wherein he endeavours to prove, that the cause of insanity is seated not so much in the head, as in the stomach and bowels. He has observed that the contents of the bowels, in those who have died while under this disorder, are replete with mucous or bilious matters more or less discoloured, and dark: often, worms are found, the inner membrane of the bowels is constantly reddish, or even changed altogether from its proper colour in divers points of its surface. Almost always is the gall bladder and its ducts dilated, and frequently they contain concretions: the liver too is enlarged,

and swelled. These symptoms M. Prost conceives establish the theory, that the seat of the disease is in the intestines. The opponents of M. P. have treated his opinion with jocularity: but as this is not the way in which a medical question of importance, involving facts, should be treated, we so far become his advocates as to think his observations deserve attention, and to recommend them to fair investigation. From facts which have lately come under our own inspection, we do not think so lightly of this hypothesis as to turn it into a joke. All allow that melancholy is closely allied to the state of the organs of digestion: and what should prevent a peculiar indisposition of them from producing effects, by sympathy with other parts, which are not to be expected from them by immediate and direct action?

Cheap Glazing for Pottery.——From an "Essay on the Improvement of Pottery in general," by C. R. Jousselin, manufacturer at Nevers, we learn, that the author has established a manufactory on his own principles, and announces a discovery of a new method of enamelling or glazing, composed of materials so cheap, that the enamel, which costs the manufacturer at present 320 livres for one batch, will not amount to more than 20 livres.

Statues.—Three huge Prussian mortars, cast in 1741, lately arrived at Paris, on a waggon drawn by 12 horses. They are to be melted down to form part of the Statue of Dessaix, which is to adorn the Place des Victoires. The cannons that are to compose the monument of General Hautpult are daily expected.

Carnivorous Animals.—Letters from Nancy, of the 20th October, state, that in the present year there have been killed, in the first Forest District, 221 male wolves, 93 females, 48 young wolves, and 937 other mischievous beasts.

Analization of Iron Ores.—Mr. Vauquelin has instituted an accurate analysis of the iron ores of France, their products, the fluxes employed, and the scoriæ, with a view to ascertain the causes of the defective qualities of the iron. These he attributes to remains of chrome, phosphorus, and manganese. He observes that this compound, sublimed in the furnaces, bears much resemblance to that of the stones that have fallen from the atmosphere, except that these contain nickel also; and he conceives it not impossible, that the particles carried up from our furnaces may contribute, in some degree to their formation.

Œthcogamia, or uncommon Fructification.—M. Beauvois observes concerning the fecundation of mosses and mushrooms, that amidst the dust of the capsules of mossess, which Hedwig considered as the seed, is a kind of nucleus, or little axis, more or less swelled, called by botanists the columella. In this nothing has been observed but a parenchyma more or less cellular. M. B. has discovered some very small grains, which he believes to be the true seeds; and the other dust that fills the capsule around it, he supposes to be the pollen. When the capsule is ciliated, the setæ by their motion compress the pollen against the seeds to fecundate them, at the moment when they are about to escape. —His opinion is similar with respect to mushrooms. The multitude of little grains, or dust, spread over the gill, or other parts of some, and included in others, as the lycorperdons, which have been supposed to be seeds, are, according to him, the pollen; which, in the same manner, fecundates the true seeds that are contained within this pollen, just as they burst from these.

Second Ascension by Night of M. Garnerin.—[Compare Panorama, Vol. III. p. 393.]—My second aërial journey by night will not afford an opportunity for the brilliant narratives which I have had occasion to make in the course of my forty preceding ascensions. I shall not have to describe the majestic appearances which nature continually offers to the eyes of an aëronaut who ascends in favourable weather. I can only give a narrative of an aërial tempest which was nigh terminating in a shipwreck. The obstacles which the wind caused to the inflation of the balloon, sufficiently apprized me of the approach of the storm; and to the difficulties of the weather was added the turbulence of a party, by which I was prevented from placing the cord of the valve, so as to regulate the tube, which, in case of expansion, was to conduct the gas into a direction different from the lights which surrounded the bottom of the balloon. I was to have been accompanied by M. de Chassenton; but the aërial storm, which continually increased until the moment of my departure, gave me reason to apprehend such a disaster as Mr. Blanchard, and another aëronaut, met with in Holland. M. de Chassenton was actually in the boat. I must bear witness to his determination: for I am convinced that nothing could have made this young man, remarkable for his merit, quit the boat, if the well-grounded apprehension which I entertained, of seeing him exposed to certain destruction, had not suggested to me the idea of declaring to him, that the balloon was not capable of carrying up two persons. It was thus in the most adverse weather, and exposed to the greatest opposition and the tumult of a cabal, the head of which it is easy to guess at, that I ascended from Tivoli, at half past ten o'clock on the night of the 21st of September. An unexampled rapidity of ascension, but extremely necessary to prevent me from coming in contact with the adjoining

houses, raised me above the clouds, and in a few minutes carried me to an immense height, the extent of which I cannot precisely ascertain, on account of the dangers, and embarrassments which suddenly affected my imaginaton, and prevented me from observing the declension of the mercury in the barometer. Elevated in an instant to the frozen regions, the balloon became subject to a degree of expansion which inspired me with the greatest apprehension. There was no alternative between certain death and giving an instant vent to the gas; and this at the risk of seeing the balloon take fire. I gradually opened with one hand an orifice of about two feet diameter, by which the gas escaped in large volumes, while, with the other, I extinguished as many of the lights as I could. During this effort, I several times was near overbalancing myself, and falling out of the boat. Deprived of the opportunity of regulating the valve, my balloon, like a ship without a rudder, floated in air, obeying the influence of the temperature, the winds, and the rain. Whenever the force of these made me descend, the storm, which kept still increasing, obliged me to throw out ballast, for the purpose of avoiding it, and escaping from imminent shipwreck. At length, at four o'clock in the morning, after having been almost continually enveloped in thick clouds, through which I could seldom see the moon, all my means of supporting myself in the air were exhausted. Whatever skill I possessed was no longer of use to me. My boat several times struck against the ground and rebounded from thence. The tempest often drove me against the sides and tops of mountains. Whenever my anchor caught in a tree, the balloon was so violently agitated by the wind, that I experienced all the inconvenience of a violent sea-sickness. Plunged at one time to the bottom of a precipice, in an instant after I ascended, and acquired a new elevation. The violence of the concussions exhausted my strength, and I lay for a half-hour in the boat in a state of insensibility. During this tempest I recovered; I perceived Mont Tonnerre, and it was in the midst of crashes of thunder, and at a moment which I supposed would be my last, that I planted upon this celebrated mountain the Eagle of Napoleon joined to that of Alexander. I was carried away for some time longer by gusts of wind, but fortunately some peasants came to my assistance at the moment that the anchor hooked in a tree. They took hold of the cords which hung from the balloon, and landed me in a forest upon the side of a mountain, at half past five in the morning, seven hours and a half after my departure, and more than 100 leagues distant from Paris. They took me to Clausen, in the canton of Waldfishbach and department of Mont Tonnerre. M. Cesar, a man of information, and Mayor of the neighbouring town, came and offered me every assistance in his power, and at my request drew up a narrative, of which he gave me a copy. I was splendidly entertained the next day at Deux Ponts by a Society of Friends of the Arts, consisting of Public Functionaries, the Officers of the 12th Regiment of Cuirassiers, and of the Members of the Lodge of Freemasons.—GARNERIN.

Craniology.—Doctor Gall is arrived at Paris, and has been presented to the Society of Medicine, where his opinions have undergone a very severe examination. The class of the Sciences in the Institute has named a commission of eight members to examine his system of Craniology. It is added that the scull of an *assassin*, who was condemned to suffer death, being presented to him, though entirely ignorant of the circumstance, the doctor declared that the scull bore the character of a murderer—However, he has not yet been presented to Buonaparte!

Consumption of Viands at Paris.—According to very recent information, the annual consumption of viands at Paris is detailed as follows:

193,271 head of horned cattle.
553,365 hogs.
400,000 sheep.
34,509 dozen of pigeons.
Quantity of poultry not specified.
100,000 cwt. of salt-water fish, fresh and salted.
1,000,000 doz. of oysters, worth £12,500.
Fresh-water fish, to the value of £41,750.
76,000 craw-fish.
Wine, to the value of £1,750,000.
Brandy, do 270,000.
Vinegar, do 20,000
Cyder, to the same amount.
206,788,224lbs. of bread.
107,000 quarters of oats.
42,500 do barley.

Force of the Armies.—From the result of Darn's calculations on the recruiting of the armies:

The first levy *en Masse* produced	250,000
The levy in 1793	194,000
The requisition	400,000
The conscription in the year 8	342,776
Total	1,186,776

Gold, Silver, Agriculture, &c.—Mr. Arnauld states, that during the revolution, there were two millions of livres in gold and silver in France. He estimates the number of French acres in cultivation, under the old government, at 102 millions; and their net produce at 1,926 millions; the produce of the manufactories at 505 millions; and the rent of houses at 300 millions. [*From Williams's State of France.*]

Present Population.—An ingenious French author, who has given an account of the population of most of the towns of France, has divided them into five classes: with the exception of Paris, which is spoken of separately: and the population of that capital, according to the last *census*, is only 547,756 souls.—His first class is of towns that have from 70 to 120,000 inhabitants; the second, from 50 to 70,000; the third, from 30 to 50,000; the fourth, from 20 to 30,000; the fifth, from 12 to 20,000. By this calculation we find, that France possesses six towns of the first class; six of the second; fourteen of the third; twenty-three of the fourth; and forty of the fifth; eleven of which last include above 18,000 inhabitants each.—It is necessary to observe, that the foregoing calculations are founded on documents extremely imperfect; but they afford a facility of comparing the *relative* population of the French towns.—A sixth class might be made of places which however, from their small importance, hardly deserve the name of towns.—To these it is necessary to add the population of the kingdom of Italy, of which Buonaparte is President, computed by some, at 3,822,395, by others at about 4,000,000: also, the population of Holland, which is at his disposal, reckoned at 1,881,881, by Etienne; though Pinkerton estimates it at 2,758,632. [*From Williams's State of France.*]

Gobelins.—They are executing at the Gobelins, the admirable picture of M. Gros, representing the visit of the Emperor to the pestiferous hospital at *Jaffa!!!* This piece of tapestry is destined to ornament one of the principal apartments of the palace of the Thuilleries.

Antique Coins.—An Arabian coin has been discovered on the occasion of removing the materials for the foundation of a house, on the ramparts at Nismes. By Professor Jeaubert's account, it appears, that this coin was struck at Wasseth, on the shores of the Tigris. The inscription on one side is, "There is but one God, and that God has no companions." On the reverse is, "God is one, he is eternal, neither begetting or begotten, none can be like unto him." The legend runs thus—"Mahomet is the Apostle of God, who sent him for the guidance of the faithful. The religion of the true faith is manifested above all other religions, notwithstanding the hatred of those who associate companions with God."

Criminal Jurisprudence.—Sunday, October 25. The great cause which has occupied the court of criminal justice, since Monday last, was determined this day at two o'clock in the morning. It was a combination of villanies; the culprits were 20; the crimes proved 11; the witnesses examined 80. The (French) jury withdrew, at three o'clock in the afternoon, with *two hundred and fifty eight questions for their determination*; and returned at the time above stated. Seven men were sentenced to 24 years imprisonment in irons: and two women to 24 years reclusion: two men to 16 years; and one man and one woman to 14 years. The whole to stand in the pillory. Six women were acquitted.

INDIES, EAST.

Internal Tranquillity.—The last dispatches from India are of the most pacific and satisfactory nature. Throughout every part of the East India Company's possessions the utmost tranquillity prevails. In the Dekkan this happy harmony has met with no interruption since the peace concluded by Sir Arthur Wellesley, in 1803.—The Peishwah does not cease daily to manifest fresh proofs of his entire satisfaction, under the engagements he has entered into with the country. The result of our alliance with the Nizam is most prosperous and flourishing, and the Rajah of Berar is strict, to a degree, in maintaining the relations of amity with the British. Scindiah is in the southern part of Maliva, with an army utterly incapable of attempting any offensive operation against the Company. Holkar's condition is not less destitute and hopeless, while the most rancorous animosity subsists between him and Scindiah.—In Bundlecund, the Company's authority is firmly established, and the petty chieftains in the North-West frontier of Hindostan, being entirely relieved from the payment of tribute, have refrained from molesting our possessions in that quarter. Thus, it would satisfactorily appear, that the issue of the Mahratta war has been productive of as favourable consequences as could be expected to arise from the fruits of our victories; and that the best grounded hope may be entertained, that our external relations in India are now bottomed upon a solid and durable basis, which can never be shaken, as long as we continue to act upon the principles by which our present ascendancy has been acquired. Such a system must prove a death-blow to the hope and machinations of Bonaparte against the security of our Asiatic possessions.

New Frigate.—The second frigate for his Majesty's service built at Bombay, was completed, March 24, having been constructed in the upper dock, within a period of ten months. As soon as the ship floated, she was in the usual form named the Salsette, by Capt. Christopher Cole, who immediately put her in commission. Three hearty cheers, from a large concourse of spectators, followed the ceremony, and as the ship moved from the dock, a royal salute from the battery announced her progress into the harbour. The

customary offerings of shawls to the builders were made by the hand of Capt. Cole, who highly complimented Jamsetjee Bomanjee upon the talents he had displayed in the construction of the *Salsette*; the justice of which compliment was acknowledged by all who had an opportunity of admiring the beauty of the frigate.—The ceremony concluded with the usual distribution of betel, sweetmeats and rose water.—The rapid progress which the New Dock is making towards a completion authorises us to hope that the skill and experience of Jamsetjee Bomanjee, who for nearly thirty years has been successfully exerting his talents in marine architecture, will in a few months more, crown his labours in this line with the production of a British 74 built of the "everduring" teak of India.

Feast of V. M. of Rosary.—Fort William, Dec. 27th, 1807. On Sunday last, the annual feast of the blessed Virgin Mary of Rosary, was solemnized in the Catholic church of Calcutta, when the following gentlemen were elected officers of the Confraternity for the ensuing year.—John Ferraô, President, Joseph Perira, Treasurer, Charles F. Leal, Collector, Joseph Gonsalves, Secretary.

ITALY.

Solar Purity.—Caselli, the celebrated Neapolitan astronomer, accounts in a manner perfectly new, for the extraordinary heat of the past summer, which continued so intense throughout the whole month of September. He ascribes it to the extreme purity of the face of the sun, which this year was turned toward the earth. For near two months he observed none of the spots which are commonly perceived on it. Hence M. Caselli concludes, that the sun's rays having been emitted in greater abundance and with less interruption, produced that violent degree of heat, which, though it scorched the fields, nevertheless increased their fertility. (Compare Panorama, Vol. III. p. 385.)

State of Pope Innocent IV's Remains.—Pope Innocent IV. of the illustrious house of Fieschi, who went from Rome to Naples, for the sake of his health, died there in 1254. He was interred in the chapel of St. Lawrence, and thence removed to the cathedral, where a monument was erected for him. This monument requiring some urgent repairs, it was found necessary to open the receptacle last September, and the state in which the remains of the Pontiff were found, after a period of 553 years, was as follows: the body was sound and entire; the head, the hands, and the legs, were separated from the trunk, and the former wanted only two teeth. He was dressed according to the practice of the times, in a chasuble of snuff-coloured silk, richly embroidered in several parts. After the lapse of five centuries and a half, the silk still retains its original lustre. The other garments, which appear to have been a tunic and a dalmatic, are destroyed; his silk gloves, embroidered with gold at the wrist, are in perfect preservation.

Paper of Amianthus.—Signora Lena Perpenti, of Como, who in the year 1806 received a gold medal from the Society of *Encouragement* of the kingdom of Italy, for her improvements in the spinning of Amianthus, has succeeded in making with that fossil a paper, well calculated for writing and printing, and which is not liable to the action of the elements. Signor Moscati, Secretary of State, and general of public instruction, has caused *the new year compliments* addressed to the Viceroy and the Vice Queen of Italy, to be printed on this kind of paper. We doubt not but this imperishable paper has been the occasion of innumerable *concetti*; in the durability, &c. &c. of the sentiments and *honours*, it was made to convey.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Trade and Agriculture.—If we may judge from the number of sales by public auction at Botany Bay and the number of European and American ships which trade there, we must pronounce the colony to be in a very prosperous state. Few offences are committed marked with particular traits of ferocity; they are chiefly petty, which the bench of magistrates are empowered to punish. The article of tea fluctuates more than any other commodity, varying in the course of a month from 7s. per lb. to 2l. 7s. The progress of agriculture at King's Town, may be said to keep pace with the most flattering expectation that could be formed. The remains of the last harvest remains untouched. Potatoes and vegetables are in general cultivation, and he must indeed be idle who complains of want in this country.

Native pursued by a Shark.—As some people were lately at work in North Harbour, they were suddenly surprised by screams, vociferated by a native, whom they observed paddling to the shore with every exertion. The author of his terror was a shark, which once struck the wretched vehicle that scarcely separated him from his apparently devoted prey. The poor fellow had been successful in collecting a little pile of fish, and these he one by one administered to the appetite of his pursuer, by which happy artifice he reached the shore at the instant his stock was expended. He appeared sensible of his obligation to providence, that had preserved him; and declared, that ten yards more must have sacrificed him.

POLAND.

Epidemic Diseases.—Thorn, Oct. 10. In these districts of Prussia the mortality has been shocking. The dysentery has made the greatest ravages: it has spared neither beasts nor men: a fatal epizootic disease has completed the miseries of the country.

PRUSSIA.

Privileges abolished.—It is understood, that the nobility of the Prussian monarchy will lose the greater part of the privileges which they have hitherto enjoyed; and the property of this class of the state will be subjected to taxation like that of their inferiors. Report affirms that this is one of the conditions on which M. de Stein has accepted the management of the Prussian finances.

Depreciation of Paper Money.—Berlin, Oct. 12, The government treasury paper is with great difficulty negociated at 20 per cent. The other paper securities of the state are not less depreciated.

State of Trade.—At our September fair there has been a pretty good sale of cloths, painted cotton goods, broad cloth, but especially plain cotton goods. Although our greatest vent for articles of those kinds has usually been southern Prussia, and the Duchy of Warsaw, nevertheless, notwithstanding the calamities of the war, great quantities have been taken off. It is thought, that we shall not have any great demand for such articles, for some time to come; though the want of them will be felt at length. Broad cloths have not sold so well as cottons; it might be supposed that the use made of them in the army, the ruin of a great number of manufacturers, and the stagnation of the manufactures, had increased as well the wants, as the demand, but as these goods have not yet resumed their course towards Russia, we find ourselves sufficiently stocked. As to the prompt sale of colonial productions, we must attribute that to the stagnation of our maritime commerce, and the necessity of making provision for the ensuing winter.

Effects of the Heat.—Breslau, Oct. 10. We receive, from time to time, further details, more or less afflicting, of the unfortunate effects of the great heat and of the storms which were experienced in the course of the summer. The number of persons killed by lightning is greater than it has been in former years. During the heats, the woods around Lublinitz, were, for sometime, a prey to the flames: by what means the trees took fire, is unknown, but it may be imagined how far it is possible, that the heat of the sun maintained during the long days, combined with the dryness of their parts, might enflame the fir trees, which are filled with resinous and combustible matter. The flames were so rapid, that in the space of a few hours, an extent of two leagues was consumed. The wind carrying off the flaming branches to some distance, spread the conflagration far and wide. After the wind was hushed, the efforts made to confine the flames by digging ditches all around it, succeeded: and the extremities of the burning waste were extinguished by heaps of heath thrown upon them.

School of Industry.—The establishment at Berlin for the children of the poor, has received from the amiable and beautiful Queen of Prussia, a present of 100 Frederic d'ors, accompanied with the following letter, addressed to Mr. Provost Hanstein, Superintendant of that institution;—"Sir, the character of humanity and beneficence which distinguishes the inhabitants of Berlin, was never more strikingly displayed than in the establishment of a school destined for the maintenance and education of poor children. It is to you they are indebted for the idea, and I am deeply impressed with the proofs of esteem, confidence, and love, which I have received. The founders of this useful establishment, to which they have given my name, have placed it under my especial protection. I accept with joy this two-fold mark of confidence, and I subscribe, on my own account, for the maintenance of four children, whom I request, you, Sir, to have the goodness to recommend to me. With respect to the sum of 100 Frederic d'ors, which I send you, I design it to contribute towards defraying the first expenses of the institution. The war, which has brought so many calamities upon the nation, of which it is my glory to be the mother, has likewise matured many useful ideas, and sown the seeds of the greatest benefits; let us unite our endeavours to make them prosper, and then we may hope, that, whatever loss we may have sustained in power and riches, will be abundantly compensated by an increase of virtues. You Mr. Provost, have done with honour all that lay in your power to attain this end; your worthy colleagues have emulated your zeal, and thus you have elevated and kept up the spirit of the inhabitants of Berlin, in the midst of all our disasters, to that pitch of nobleness and dignity befitting misfortune. Thus the ties which unite the nation to its rulers have become closer, and our joy at meeting again, after our mutual and ardent longing for that event, will be so much the more pure and lively. Your very affectionate LOUISA."

Leipsic Fair.—A letter from Leipsic says, "we have had many visitors; but there was "a want of a great many wares, which were "greedily sought for by strangers!"—This is a very delicate way of expressing the distress which the continent experiences from the scarcity of English manufactures.

RUSSIA.

State of the Navy.—The grand fleet in the Baltic consists of 59 ships, carrying 2260 guns—viz. 20 entirely new ships of the line, with 1588 guns; 14 frigates, with 426 guns; 6 cutters, with 130 guns, and 19 smaller vessels with 116 guns; besides these, there are in the ports of the Baltic, 12 old ships of the line. The fleet of gallies, gun-boats, &c. consist of 189 sail, with 705 guns—viz. 20 gallies, with 130 guns; 25 floating batteries, with 160 guns; 81 gun-boats, with 162 guns; and 63 other vessels, with 163 guns. The fleet in the Black Sea consists of 41 ships, carrying 1225 guns—viz. twelve ships of the line, with 981 guns; 4 frigates, with 162 guns; 7 brigantines, with 54 guns; and 14 smaller vessels, with 91 guns; there are also 40 gun-boats, with 52 pieces of cannon, and 80 other boats. The flotilla in the Caspian Sea consists of 6 vessels, carrying in the whole 70 guns.

Tallow.—The whole of the tallow exported from St. Petersburgh this year is 30,000 casks. Last year, at same time, the shipments extended to 50,000 casks. The deficit does not entirely arise from the diminution of the quantity sent to England. The decrease in that direction is near 7,000 casks; the remaining deficiency is to be attributed to the total stagnation of the German and Russian trade.

American Company.—The Russian American Company has taken possession of the Isle of Sachin in the Sea of Ochotz. This island lies in the Gulf of Amur, and stretches from the 45th to the 52d degree north latitude. La Perouse has described part of the coast; but Krustenstern, on his return from Japan, circumnavigated the whole island, and ascertained its bearings and soundings with the utmost exactness. He has proved the absolute impossibility of sailing between that island and the east coast of Tartary, but the south belongs to the Japanese.—[Compare Panorama, Vol. I. pp. 167, 1329.]

SWITZERLAND.

Lutheran Clergyman substituted for a Calvinist.—A calvinist parish which stands alone in the middle of Upper Suabia, was accustomed to receive its clergymen, from Zurich, and the government of this canton paid him an annual stipend. This parish being now included among the territories of the King of Bavaria, applied to the consistory of Bavarian Suabia, sitting at Augsburgh, desiring it to furnish a new calvinist minister. The consistory replied; that there was not, at that time, any candidate of that persuasion, but that they could send a lutheran. The parish accepted the offer; and during the last six months, this lutheran minister has discharged the duties of his office to the great satisfaction of his parishioners.

OBSERVANDA INTERNA.

Arrival of the King of France in England.—Louis the XVIIIth, King of France, and suite, arrived at Yarmouth, in the Swedish frigate Freya, October 29, with his nephew the Duke of Angoulême and suite. Every thing was in readiness for their departure, from Gottenburgh, on the 6th, but the boisterous state of the weather induced them to remain there until the 23d. In consequence of previous intimation from this Prince to the Swedish Ambassador, that it was his intention to come to England, the Swedish Vice-Consul was sent to Yarmouth, to await his arrival, and afford him every facility and assistance for which he might have occasion. As soon as the Freya arrived in the Roads, the Vice-Consul attempted to go on board, but was prevented by the collector of the customs, who informed him, that he had orders not to suffer any person to land from the frigate, or allow any communication between her and the shore, except with the custom-house. The collector immediately went on board the Freya, when signals were arranged for obtaining supplies of provisions and any other necessary accommodations. The above particulars were transmitted to the Swedish Ambassador by the captain of the frigate, and by the Vice-Consul also.—Louis XVIII. landed with his suite from the Swedish frigate Freya, Nov. 2, under the title of Count de Lille. The Count came on shore in Admiral Douglas's barge, in the most private manner. On his landing, he was received by Admirals Douglas and Essington, Captain Curry of the flag ship, and Mr. Brooks, of the Alien Office, London. The party immediately assembled at the house of Admiral Douglas's secretary, which stood contiguous to the spot. Here the Count had his first interview with Monsieur (the Count d'Artois). The scene was truly interesting and affecting.—The carriages of Admirals Douglas and Essington were shortly ready to convey the Count and suite to the house of Admiral Douglas, to breakfast, where the illustrious guests received a hearty welcome, and were treated with that true English hospitality, so congenial to the feelings and heart of a British seaman. The party were joined at breakfast by Admiral Russell, Sir Samuel Hood, and several captains. The Count seemed highly gratified at finding himself surrounded by so many brave men. To Admiral Douglas and his family, he more than once expressed his gratitude for the attention and hospitality shewn him. While at breakfast, the Count gave a striking proof of his gallantry; presenting a rose to Miss Douglas, he made a happy simile between the sweetness and delicacy of the flower, and the corresponding accomplishments of the young lady.—After breakfast he took his leave, and set off from Yarmouth, and arrived about three o'clock at the Great White Horse, in Ipswich, attended by the Prince de Condé, Monsieur, Duc d'Angoulême, Duc de Bourbon, Duc de Grammont, and suite, and after exchanging horses, set off for Gosfield Park, in Essex, the seat of the Marquis of Buckingham. On their arrival at the Three Cups Inn, Colchester, a great concourse of persons of all ranks had assembled at the inn, to see the illustrious stranger; the ele-

gant large new room being thrown open for the reception of the royal guests, it was permitted that their wishes might be fully gratified, and they were admitted into the room without the least restraint. The royal stranger, at his departure, expressed much satisfaction at the good wishes evidently impressed on the countenances of those whom curiosity had excited to appear in his presence.—His suite consisted, besides his nephews, the Duc d'Angoulême and the Duc de Berri, of the Comte d'Avaray, Duc de Grammont, Comte Etienne de Damas, Comte Nantouillet, Chev. de la Rivière, Mons. Perronet, Mons. d'Estelle, l'Abbé Fleurieu, and l'Abbé Cormur.—The Comte is uncommonly corpulent, nearly as much so as the King of Wirtemberg, and enjoys a particularly good appetite. He is a profound scholar, and a proficient in many elegant accomplishments. On his arrival at Gottenburgh, the magistracy of that town waited on him, and read to him an interesting address in Latin, which had been previously prepared. He received them with great condescension, and immediately made an appropriate and extemporaneous reply, in the same language, which was remarkable for its classical elegance.—His Majesty the French King resembles most strikingly his unfortunate brother Louis XVI.; and save that he is grown very large and corpulent, and that he is bald, particularly where it will be recollected he was marked by the assassin who fired at him, he is very little altered from what we remember him twenty years ago when we resided at the palace of Versailles. The King appeared greatly delighted with the residence of Gosfield, which presented a very striking contrast to the bleakness of the country that he had quitted. His Majesty walks a great deal; but, from his size, has now left off riding.—The French in this country who wish to pay their respects to their sovereign, write for permission to wait upon him, and are received agreeably to priority and rank.—The names of those of his own country who have yet been received by the King of France, are as follow:—Princes of the House of Orleans: The Duc of Orleans, and Count de Beaujolais. – The Princes of the House of Condé: Their Serene Highnesses the Prince of Condé, and Duc de Bourbon, father of the ever-to-be-lamented and heroic Duc d'Enghien. The Duc de Grammont, the Duc de Serrant, the Duc de Coigny; Comte E. Damas, Comte F. d'Escars, Comte de Vaudreuil, Comte d'Avaray, Comte de Jarnac, Comte la Chatre; Chevalier de la Rivière, Monsieur de Barentin, Monsieur de Beausobre.—We understand the Comte de Lille has received his Majesty's invitation to take up his residence in any part of England during his stay in this country. Although his establishment is supported by the Bourbon family, yet it is highly honourable to the Marquis of Buckingham that he should have come forward in such a princely manner to offer Gosfield House as an hospitable retreat to Louis XVIII., where we are informed he leads the life of a private gentleman, uniting taste for society with those habits for study and literature, which have formerly so much distinguished him. [Compare Panorama, Vol. III. p. 363.]—Englishmen must feel no little pride in this new instance of their country being the only one in Europe that has spirit, strength, and generosity enough to protect these illustrious exiles against the sanguinary malice of the Ruffian of the Continent; which, alas, does not contain a solitary spot that could be offered them for an asylum, or which, if offered, their delicacy would allow them to accept.—Here only can they find themselves safe and secure from the unrelenting horrors of the bloodstained usurper of their throne and family. In England there is nothing to alarm their delicacy, or to offend their pride. In England the power and the will unite to make it the refuge of the unfortunate. Hail, happy England! thrice hail,

This precious diamond set in a silver sea!.....
This water walled bulwark!—STILL SECURE
AND CONFIDENT FROM FOREIGN PURPOSES!—
Whose foot spurns back the Ocean's roaring tides.
SHAKESPEARE.

In coming here, the King of France pays us the highest compliment that could be paid to a nation. He comes here full of confidence, that under her protection he is secure from the force and fraud of the Usurper, and that neither his person nor his interest will ever be sacrificed to a selfish and disgraceful policy. He comes not here because he has no other resource; for if he were to sink from the dignity which becomes his rank and pretensions, and to surrender his right to the throne of his fathers, he, too, might possess territories and principalities, and rank among the vassal kings of the Corsican's creation.—At this moment, it deserves our recollection, that when the King, then Monsieur, escaped from the bloody poignards of the Jacobins, it was in the character of an English gentleman. He speaks our language well: and may now discern what English gentlemen really are. Amidst all his misfortunes he has preserved the most dignified courage. When at Venice, being *dismissed* by the Senate, he demanded the sword of his ancestor Henry IV. from the custody of that republic, to which it had been presented, as a mark of honour and confraternity. This Prince now reaps the advantage of his former habits of economy: and is able to support his faithful associates, in a frugal plenty, though not in possession of extraordinary means. Bayard, *sans reproche*, lived poor; but what were the difficulties of Bayard compared with those of Louis XVIII?

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We have been favoured with the following madrigal on the above subject, by M. Lenoir, which will be found at the end of his new work, entitled les Fastes Britanniques.

DE LOUIS scrutant les desseins
Tous les esprits à la torture,
Font des commentaires sans fins,
Pour en expliquer la nature:
Que veut-il? vous dit l'un: l'autre, Que vient-il faire?
Pour calmer ce souci, voici tout le mystère:
Si quelque jour, vers lui, le Ciel moins rigoureux,
De ses aïeux vouloit lui rendre l'héritage,
D'un peuple obéissant pour mériter l'hommage,
De GEORGE il vient apprendre à faire des heureux.

Antient Coins.—Lately, as a man was ploughing on the estate of George Tennyson, Esq. at Tealby, in the Wolds of Lincolnshire, he struck upon an earthen pot or urn of coarse manufacture, containing upwards of 6000 silver pieces, all of which, on examination, proved to be pennies of King Henry II. This is the greatest quantity of coin ever found together in the kingdom. The pennies of that early period are nearly equal in intrinsic worth to 3d. of our money; and considering the difference between the comparative value of money and commodities in the present age and the twelfth century, in which this treasure was probably buried, the deposit would be equal, at the time, to about £1000 of modern computation. The coins are of various mints, many bearing the names of towns where it has been hitherto unknown that money was ever struck, and with whose monies antiquaries were previously unacquainted. A selection of the pieces has been deposited in the British Museum, others have gone to enrich private collections, particularly that of Sir Joseph Banks, who undertook their arrangement, and the rest continue in Mr. Tennyson's possession. The deposit was made in what but a few years since was a large and wild open field, on the highest part of the wolds; a road formerly ran near the spot, which is a rising ground, by some supposed to be a tumulus or barrow. The circumjacent land has been carefully dug over, in the expectation of additional treasures, but without success.

King William's Birth Day, in Ireland.—In consequence of Mr. Giffard's motion in the Common Council, the Lord Mayor, at the request of the corporation of Dublin, waited on the Duke of Richmond, to desire the 4th of November might be celebrated in the same manner it usually had been, previously to the arrival of the Duke of Bedford. His Grace lamented his inability to comply with the request of the corporation, so far as regarded the procession round the statue. As that had been discontinued by his predecessor, under an idea that it promoted party, he did not think it prudent to revive it. His Grace, however, condescendingly added, he would have the honour of entertaining the city at dinner on that day.

King of Sweden's Birth Day.—Nov. 1, the Swedes in London celebrated the anniversary of their sovereign's birth with great demonstrations of loyalty. Te Deum was sung in the Swedish church, in Princes-square, and an appropriate sermon preached by the chaplain to the legation. After service the Ambassador invited a number of his countrymen to dine, at his house in Albemarle-street, at which the healths of the Kings of Sweden and Great Britain were drank, as usual, by the company, standing. The poor of the congregation had an extra allowance for the day; and the collection for the Swedish Patriotic Fund lately established in London, to give relief to the wounded Swedish soldiers, and to widows and orphans of the slain in the different engagements with the French in Pomerania, as also to the Swedish prisoners in France, was very liberal.

New Light House.—On Michaelmas-day, the foundation stone of the new light-house, near the centre of Dockwray-square, Newcastle, was laid. At the same time the corporation of the Trinity House, of Newcastle, contracted with the right hon. Lord Collingwood for another piece of ground in the angle of the Lowlights quay for another light-house; the former is to be seventy, and the latter eighty-four feet high, and when finished will afford a safer direction for vessels to enter the river Tyne.

Organ in St. Andrew's Church, Glasgow.—A grand organ lately erected in St. Andrew's church, Glasgow, was opened on Sunday the 6th of September, being the first instance of the admission of instrumental music into public worship in any Presbyterian church, in this kingdom; but the Presbytery conceiving this to be contrary to the statute laws of the kingdom as well as the canons of the church, have put a stop to its farther use, until the opinion of the General Assembly is known.

Lead Ore.—Several rich veins of lead have lately been discovered under the castle at Tynemouth. Five are apparent in the face of the rock near the fort; and some beautiful specimens of the ore, which had been broken off, have been gathered, and are now in the library of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Newcastle.

Martello Tower.—A martello tower, upon a very extraordinary scale, is now building at East Bourne. It has an advanced circular wall, of considerable thickness, behind which is another support, consisting entirely of beach timber; and the walls of the tower itself will be so strong, as to render it impregnable in every point. These towers are supplied with cisterns, upon a very commodious and economical construction: they consist of squares of oak timber, lined with lead, the eighth part of an inch in thickness.

North Devon Agricultural Society.—At the general annual meeting of this society, which was held at Barnstaple, there were exhibited a very fine show of that valuable breed of bullocks peculiar to the North of Devon, and a number of excellent sheep. A large and respectable party sat down to dinner at three o'clock, and no doubt can be entertained but that the highest benefit will be derived by the exertions of this invaluable establishment, to the adjacent country. This laudable institution is intended to introduce into a district where agriculture is but little understood, a better system of tillage, and to ameliorate the condition of the labouring poor, by rendering them industrious.

Sodbury Mop.—A new mart for hiring servants, chiefly to be employed in agriculture and the work in farm-houses, drew a concourse of, it is supposed, four or five thousand persons to that small town. The candidates for services, men and women, were numerous; few went away without engagements, as the masters and mistresses were nearly as numerous. The neighbourhood of Sodbury must soon find the same effects from this institution as have been experienced from the Statute Meetings so long and so beneficially established at Tetbury, Cirencester, and other places in Gloucestershire and the adjacent countries.

Shakspeare's Cliff.—The commanding engineer at Dover has it in contemplation to pull down the cliff to the southward of the town, called Hay Cliff, but more generally known by the title of Shakspeare's Cliff, so distinguished from the allusion made to it by our immortal bard, in the play of King Lear. The plan is as follows, viz. the cliff is to be lowered about 50 or 60 feet, so as to leave a level space, in order that a battery of 20 guns may be erected, under the idea that the guns of the castle and heights are not able to take the coast to the eastward of the castle, and to the westward towards Folkestone. The perpendicular height of the cliff is thought to be now 350 feet, and has for centuries past excited the admiration of every beholder, and is the common topic of conversation with travellers who visit the town.

Kingsgate House.—The celebrated and beautiful marine residence of the first Lord Holland, at Kingsgate, in the Isle of Thanet, at which Charles II. and his brother James, Duke of York, landed, on the restoration, from Holland, is purchased, with its plantations and demesne of downs, by Mr. Froggett, the solicitor, for 3,000 guineas, and is now pulling down, in order to convert the scite into appropriate erections for sea-bathing visitants. The Holland family expended on this once favourite spot more than £100,000 sterling.

Mineralogy.—Several gentlemen of landed property have determined to examine certain chains of mountains, in the principality of Wales, with regard to the beds of minerals that may be deposited in them, the veins of metallic ores that intersect them, and the distinct strata of which they are composed. The investigation, which is conducted under the direction of Mr. Accum, has already proved successful beyond expectation. In a small part of the prescribed range several mineralogical veins of copper ore have been disclosed, and an extensive vein of lead ore has been traced across a valley near Linfair, in Merionethshire, pursuing a course not less than 200 feet, under a stratum of rock not more than two feet in thickness.

Literary Institution.—At a meeting of the proprietors of the intended Literary Institution at Reading, held a few days since, at the Town Hall, it was unanimously resolved, that a proper situation for a library and reading-room should be procured, and other necessary arrangements made for its establishment, as soon as possible, and a committee for that purpose was appointed. A considerable addition has recently been made to the subscription, which now amounts to upwards of one hundred shares, at £30 each.

Process of Soap.—Count Rumford has made a new application of the process of heating water by steam, to the manufacturing of soap. By this means, he has succeeded in boiling soap to a proper degree in six hours, which in the common mode, required sixty. He is of opinion that this saving of time is partly owing to the concussions given to the mixture of oil and lie by the heated vapour forced into it, and suddenly condensed.

Coal Vein.—A vein of coal of fine quality, equal to that of Newcastle, has lately been opened on Long Down, about three miles from Exeter; and the most sanguine expectations are entertained that it will ultimately turn out of great magnitude and importance.

Apiary.—At the autumnal meeting of the western Apiarian society, held on the 8th of October at Exeter, it was resolved—That a premium of the first rate shall next year again be given to the person who shall take from his apiary the greatest quantity of honey and wax, without destroying the bees, leaving the colony equally heavy as on the first of May;—and that a like premium shall be divided between two or three cottagers who shall, in like manner, take the value of the rent of their cottages.—That a premium of the third rate shall be given to the resident gardener or servant of any nobleman or gentleman who shall take the greatest quantity from his master's apiary; and a premium of the fourth rate shall be given to the operator who shall take the greatest quantity from those of his employers; and that a reward of three pounds shall be given to the first person who shall convict any robber of an apiary in the year 1808.

Workington Agricultural Society.—The branch of the Workington Agricultural Society, established in the Isle of Man, held their first meeting, Sept. 24, at St. John's for the distribution of their premiums. The lieutenant-governor, the Bishop, Deemsters, and a number of the principal gentlemen yeoman and farmers attended on the occasion. Mr. Curwen, the president, addressed the successful candidates in a very appropriate and energetic manner, and made several very pertinent observations on the general state of the agriculture of the island, and of the great improvements which might be introduced. An application was made to the lieutenant-governor, to address Sir Joseph Banks, for the purpose of ascertaining in what manner some merino tups could be procured from his Majesty's flock, for the improvement of the fleece. Specimens of wool were produced, which, in its present neglected state, was worth 1s. 6d. per pound; and which greatly exceeds any under similar circumstances in the North of England. From the spirit with which the institution is supported, it cannot fail of producing a rapid improvement in the island. Colonel Taubman took the opportunity of proposing, that the annual meeting should, in future, be holden at his farm, at the White-house; which gave the greatest satisfaction to every one present.

Historical Society.—The anniversary meeting of this useful and excellent institution, was held at the City Arms, Northgate, Canterbury, on Thursday last, and was respectably attended by upwards of seventy persons, who partook of an exceedingly good supper. Amongst the company were the Mayor, Messrs. Baker and Taylor, the members of the city, Mr. Farquhar, Mr. Brook Taylor, Mr. Hammond jun., Mr. Alderman Sankey, &c. &c. Mr. Alderman Cooper presided in the chair, and the evening was spent with the greatest conviviality.

New Public Library. A new literary institution is about being established in London.—Its site will be the vicinity of Blackfriar's-bridge, and it will be especially calculated to accommodate the centre of the metropolis, as it is considered that the royal and the London institutions adapt themselves more particularly to the west and east ends of the town. It is intended to include a valuable and extensive library, an arrangement for lectures on the different branches of philosophy and science, and commodious rooms for reading the foreign and domestic journals, and other periodical works. The number of proprietors is to be twelve hundred; and their subscription, twenty guineas. The number of life-subscribers to be six hundred; their subscription, ten guineas; and that of annual subscribers, two guineas.

Administration of Justice in Scotland.—At a numerous meeting of the noblemen, gentlemen, justices of the peace, freeholders, and commissioners of supply of the county of Ayr, lately convened for the purpose of taking into consideration, "An Act touching the Administration of Justice in Scotland, and touching Appeals to the House of Lords," the Earl of Eglinton, after expressing his sentiments upon the subject, moved the following resolution be adopted, "That the proposed bill, which the meeting had been called upon to consider, was inadequate for remedying the defects which have been found to exist in the present form and constitution of the court of session, and for improving the administration of justice in civil causes in Scotland;" which motion was seconded by Mr. Campbell, of Treesbanks, and carried by a majority of 35 to 8.

Irregular Marriages.—The provincial synod of Merse and Teviotdale met lately at Kelso, when an appropriate sermon was preached by Mr. Chalmers, minister of Mordington, from Acts, chap. 5, verses 38 and 39. The synod then made choice of Mr. David Hogarth, minister of Makerston, to be their moderator for the ensuing half year. There was no business of importance before the synod, excepting a reference for advice from the Kirk session and Presbytery of Kelso, respecting a marriage, which, being found not only irregular but illegal, the synod advised these courts not to confirm. It is earnestly to be wished, that the civil judicature of the country would co-operate with the ecclesiastical, and interpose their legal authority to prevent the too prevailing practice of irregular and clandestine marriages, which being oftentimes founded on rashness, are productive, for the most part, of guilt, strife, and unavailing regret.

Sharks.—A shark lately got entangled in the nets of one of the boats which were fishing for herrings in the bay of Ayr, and was brought ashore. It weighed 224lb. measured 7 feet 9 inches in length, 2 feet 9 inches between the two points of the tail, and had three rows of teeth.—Another shark, near 8 feet long, and weighing about 300lb. was lately taken in the fishermen's nets at Whitburn, and afterwards brought to Newcastle. When opened, upwards of 130 herrings, and other small fish were found in his stomach.

Lyceum at Shields.—Thursday Nov. 5, the new subscription library and lyceum, Howard-street, North Shields, was opened in an appropriate manner, by a concert of military and vocal music. The assemblage of ladies and gentlemen was numerous, many respectable parties attended from South Shields, and the neighbouring villages. The band of the Wiltshire militia performed many beautiful pieces. A ball ensued, in which beauty and elegance mixed in the dance, and added to the harmony of the evening. This superstructure, an honour to the improving taste, and the ornament of that town, has been just seventeen months in completing, the foundation stone being laid on the 5th of June, 1806.

Improved Shipping.—Earl Stanhope has nearly completed another line of battle ship, on a more improved model than that launched in the basin in Kensington Gardens. It will be shortly launched.

New Mint.—The new mint, now erecting upon Little Tower-hill, will, when completed, be one of the most extensive and magnificent public edifices in the metropolis. Among the offices of government, it will be next to Somerset-house. All the shabby buildings between the Minories and the entrance to East Smithfield are to be removed. It will be a fair rival to the Hôtel de la Monnoie, at Paris.

Old English Hospitality revived.—On Thursday Nov. 5, the Rt. Hon. Earl Grosvenor, Mayor of Chester, gave one of the most sumptuous and splendid dinners in the town-hall and assembly room, at the Exchange, ever witnessed in that city. On this occasion a temporary floor, about four feet high, was erected in the town-hall, so as to be upon a level with the assembly-room, and the doors of each were taken off, that the company might have a distinct view from one room to the other: the table in the town-hall was laid in the form of a horse shoe, with a table down the centre, on the middle of which, considerably elevated, stood a baron of beef, weighing four cwt. surmounted by the banner of England, and round the edge of the dish, "O! the Roast Beef of Old England, O! the Old English Roast Beef. Nov. 5, 1807.—God Save the King." On the same table was also a fine baron of mutton, weighing 81lb. surmounted with his lordship's arms, neatly painted, and round the edge of the dish his lordship's motto, "*Nobilitatis virtus non stemma caracter.*" Likewise the largest sallad we ever beheld, most tastefully decorated, surmounted by the city arms, and round the dish, "Prosperity to the Trade of the City of Chester." Besides these, the dinner consisted of every rarity the season could afford. At six o'clock, about 300 of the principal gentry of the county sat down to this magnificent entertainment. The rooms were most tastefully fitted up for this princely banquet: and besides a number of chandeliers, they were illuminated with 3000 variegated lamps: but what most attracted the notice of the company in this department was the centre window of the assembly-room, fronting his lordship's seat, on which were displayed the letters G. R. in variegated lamps, which had a most

elegant appearance; indeed, the general effect of the whole was grand beyond description. The populace were likewise highly regaled with plenty of beef and ale.

Norfolk House of Correction.—At the general quarter session of the peace, held at the Castle of Norwich, July 15, 1807, it appearing that David Raven, keeper of the house of correction at Swaffham, (having, in 1798 received £200 from the county treasurer, to provide stock and materials for the use of the said house of correction) had, by his care and attention, not only considerably increased the value of such stock, but had also in July 1806 repaid £50; and it further appearing, that the said David Raven was now ready to pay back the further sum of £50.—It was ordered, That, as a reward and encouragement for the exemplary management and improvement of money and stock committed to his care, an addition of £10 per annum be made to his salary.

Blasphemy and Disloyalty.—We think it our duty to register the following incident, the result of which will shew that our naval officers are not inattentive to the character and conduct of those under their command: It may at the same time prove salutary as a warning to the inconsiderate into whose hands it may happen to fall.—On the 27th of October, 1807, a court martial, of which Rear Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin was president, was held at Portsmouth, for the trial of the surgeon of his Majesty's ship Jamaica, for disorderly behaviour, by provoking and insulting speeches and gestures, to the officers, &c. in breach of the articles of war. Among the witnesses called for the defendant, was, the purser of the ship—but his evidence was objected to, on the ground, that he had been heard to blaspheme our Saviour Jesus Christ; to vilify the character of the Virgin Mary, to ridicule the Bible, and say it ought to be burnt by the common hangman; with other grossly atheistical expressions, which decorum forbids us to repeat: it will not be wondered at, that the same person should —— the king, call him an old fool, &c.—The court resolved, that after proof adduced of the infidelity and disloyalty of the purser, his evidence could not be received; and that the president be requested to represent his behaviour to the lords commissioners of the Admiralty. The president, accordingly, wrote to their lordships; and the purser was dismissed his Majesty's service, with disgrace.

King's Accession Anniversary.—The anniversary of the King's accession was observed at the parish of Little Bytham, in the county of Lincoln, in a way not very common, but remarkably characteristic of the fervid attachment of the parishioners to our venerable sovereign. The respectable curate of the church had scarcely concluded an animated discourse, referring to the particular service of the day, when the popular hymn of "God save the King" was struck up, and sung by the whole congregation with the liveliest zeal.

Victory off Camperdown.—Monday Oct. 11, the anniversary of the day on which the late Lord Duncan gloriously defeated the Dutch fleet off Camperdown, was celebrated in Gordon's Inn, Dundee, by the Camperd own Club, Patrick Scrymjeour, Esq. of Tealine, in the chair, John Jobson, Esq. of Rosemount, Croupier. The table was covered with every delicacy of the season, and was decorated in a magnificent style, having in the centre, a representation of Neptune, surronnded with the emblems of naval glory. Under an alcove of laurel, at the head of the room, was a very beautiful representation of a man of war, with a flag from her topmast, bearing the name of the admiral's ship, the Venerable. At the corner of the alcove was a representation of Fame, at the other Britannia; and in the centre, the trophies of war. At the foot of the room was a portrait of his lordship, and in the middle, one of the late Lord Nelson. The whole had a very striking effect.

Anniversary of the Battle of Trafalgar.—The members of the Nelson Club dined at Mr. Healey's, the hotel, Sheffield, in honour of the glorious memory and actions of that illustrious British sailor, Horatio Nelson. It is a pleasing reflection, that a society is established there, as well for benevolent purposes, as for annually paying a tribute of gratitude to his beloved memory.—The following toasts and sentiments, among many others, were enthusiastically drank by the company: "The glorious and immortal memory of the late Lord Nelson."—"The King," with three times three.—"The noble and patriotic institution at Lloyd's, and the rest of the patriotic societies in the kingdom."—"The British Fleet, and may the spirit of Nelson never desert it."—"May the enemies of Great Britain never tread its shores."—"Lord Collingwood, and the surviving heroes of the Battle of Trafalgar."—"Admiral Gambier, and our brave countrymen off Copenhagen."—"The Wooden Walls of Old England."—"Sir Wm. Sidney Smith."—"May the voyage across the Atlantic never make the Inhabitants of America forget they were once the natives of Old England."

Trafalgar.—The anniversary of the glorious victory of Trafalgar, was commemorated in Bristol, in a manner becoming the character of the country, and the solemnity of the occasion. The morning was ushered in by the ringing of bells; flags were suspended from the different churches and public buildings; and the remembrance of the loss of our immortal hero, appeared rather to consecrate than depress the emotions of national pride and patriotism. The Trafalgar Society met at Mr. Reeves's hotel, and many other parties were assembled to pay their tribute of respect to the memory of the achievers of our naval glory.

Grand Junction Canal.—At the last half yearly meeting of the proprietors, it appeared that the tonnage has considerably increased within the last six months; and this increase has been found to arise principally upon articles of home consumption, and from a reduction of the rates of tonnage upon particular articles. We learn with pleasure, that the differences lately existing between the contractors for the Woolverton embankment, &c. are likely to be settled before the next meeting. The state of the Sinking Fund gave universal satisfaction. It has been increased considerably since the last meeting.—It was intimated to the proprietors, that some prospects were held out of a new company undertaking to complete the

Union Canal, which, if executed, will undoubtedly prove of great advantage to the Grand Junction. The proprietors were recommended to take this subject into their consideration; and suggested, that at some future time it might be proper for this company and some others that are interested, to lend assistance to accomplish this end.

Abolition of Slave Trade.—At the last annual conference of the methodist preachers, the following resolution passed the meeting. "The conference determines, that none of our preachers employed in the West Indies shall be at liberty to marry any person who will not previously emancipate, in the legal methods, all the slaves, of whom she may be possessed; and if any of our brethren there, already married, have by such marriage, or in any other way, become proprietors of slaves, we require those brethren to take immediate and effectual steps for their emancipation. Ordered, that the secretary of our mission committee in London send a copy of this minute to every preacher in the West Indies, and require a report next year of the manner in which it has been obeyed."

Spanish Treasure.—Oct. 26, thirty-seven artillery waggons arrived at the Bank, with upwards of a ton of silver in each, in bars, escorted by two numerous parties of mounted and dismounted light horsemen. This treasure was brought to England by the Diana, from Vera Cruz.

Moorish Visit to Hampton Court and Windsor.—Cid El Abas Buhillel, accompanied by his brother Add Elgied, who is sheck or chief of the cavalry, and the Emperor of Morocco's kalif or lieutenant to the caravan from Fez to Mecca, accompanied by a party of gentlemen, lately visited the palace of Hampton Court and Windsor Castle. Their observations on some of the paintings and on the apartments were unique, and extremely interesting. They observed, that the sandals over the thin leather stockings worn by Joseph in the paintings, were exactly similar to those which are now worn by people of rank in Morocco and Fez. The vine at Hampton Court, which produced this year 2245 bunches of grapes, was a curiosity of minute investigation, and their secretary took several notes and observations on it, which are intended to be presented to Muley Soliman, the present Emperor of Morocco, &c. on their return. Mr. James Grey Jackson, professor of Arabic, &c. was one of the party, and conversed with them in the Moorish language, and explained the subjects of the scriptural paintings to them in the Koranic Arabic, at which they expressed much satisfaction, and appeared well acquainted with the passages represented.

Windsor Church.—Oct. 29, the parish church of Windsor was opened, after having undergone a thorough repair, with the performance of the sacred oratorio of the Messiah, under the patronage of their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of Kent and Cambridge, as well as with the sanction of their Majesties and the Princesses. The Royal Dukes attended with their full suites, satin seats were prepared for them; the principal families in the town and neighbourhood were also present. Lady Cranley, and the two hon. Misses Murray, went in her Majesty's carriage. The Royal Dukes took their seats exactly at twelve o'clock, when, in honour of their presence, the coronation anthem was immediately performed, previous to the commencement of the oratorio. The chorusses were well supported by the gentlemen belonging to St. George's Chapel choir, and her Majesty was graciously pleased to grant permission to her band to perform. The performanee was occasioned by the expenses of repairing the church having far exceeded the estimate, being nearly double. The subscriptions and money received for the tickets, at 10s. 6d. each, amount to near £1000. We understand his Majesty subscribed £100; her Majesty £50; the Royal Dukes £25 each; the Princesses £15 each; Col. Desbrow, and Mr. Ramsbottom, the members for the town, £100 each.

Aberdeen University. — The University and King's College, of Aberdeen, have re-elected the Right Hon. Sylvester Douglas, Lord Glenbervie, to be rector of the University for the ensuing year; and have elected Alexander Moir, Esq. of Scotstown; Thomas Buchan, Esq. of Auchmacoy; George Gordon, Esq. of Halhead; and Alexander Leith, Esq. of Freefield, to be assessors during the same period.—The late Mr. Hutton, who kept an academy in Deptford, was educated at King's College, in the University of Aberdeen. To his last Will, in which he left an annuity to his wife, a sum to his only daughter, Mrs. Mackie (the widow of a naval officer), and sundry legacies, he added a codicil, bequeathing all the remainder (£40,000) of his estate to his executors, Sir Wm. Curtis, Bart. Mr. Chalmer, Mr. Woodroffe, and Mr. Eades, in trust, to establish 48 Burses or Scholarships in the King's College, Old Aberdeen, which shall be assigned to Students, by the principal and regents, or professors of the College.

The Comet.—The following information with respect to the course of this interesting stranger, lately arrived in our part of the solar system, may not be unacceptable to the young astronomer. It is composed of observations made at the Macfarlane Observatory and elsewhere, and will enable such as have access to a celestial globe, or map of the heavens, to trace the progress of the comet for the last three weeks:

Places seen.	Day.	R.A.	Declin.
At Edinburgh, - -	Oct. 4.	227°	5°. N.
London, - - - - -	— 6.	229	7
Macfarlane Observatory, Glasgow,	— 8.	231	9
	— 9.	232	10
City of Glasgow, - -	— 13.	234	14
London, - - - - -	— 21.	243	20
Macfarlane Observatory -	23.	246	21
Ditto Ditto -	— 25.	247	23

The comet was seen at the Macfarlane Observatory, on the 25th, at seven o'clock, *p. m.* situated to the north-east of the star Beta in the constellation Hercules, distant from that star 2 degrees 15 minutes. Its right ascension 247 degrees 30 minutes.— its declination 22 degrees 45 minutes north.—The new comet has left the constellation of Hercules, and approximated a small star between the head of Hercules and Serpentarius. The tail does not appear so bright and long as on some preceding evenings, from which circumstance it may be inferred that it has made considerable distance in its declination.

POLITICAL PERISCOPE.

Panorama Office, November 26, 1807.

We submit to our readers, in the first instance, the following official documents, *verbatim*, which are of the utmost importance in the present situation of the country.

NOTE.—The undersigned Henry Richard Vassal, Lord Holland, and William, Lord Auckland, Plenipotentiaries of his Britannic Majesty, have the honour to inform James Monroe and William Pinkney, Commissioners Extraordinary and Plenipotentiaries of the United States of America, that they are now ready to proceed to the Signature of the Treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation, on the articles of which they have mutually agreed.—But at the same time they have it in command from his Majesty, to call the attention of the Commissioners of the United States, to some extraordinary proceedings which have lately taken place on the Continent of Europe, and to communicate to them officially the sentiments of his Majesty's Government thereupon.—The proceedings alluded to, are certain declarations and orders of the French Government, issued at Berlin, on the 21st of November last.—In those orders the French Government seeks to justify or palliate its own unjust pretensions, by imputing to Great Britain principles which she never professed, and practices which never existed. His Majesty is accused of a systematic and general disregard of the Law of Nations, recognized by civilized States, and more particularly of an unwarrantable extension of the Right of Blockade; whereas his Majesty may confidently appeal to the world, on his uniform respect for neutral rights, and his general and scrupulous adherence to the Law of Nations, without condescending to contrast his conduct in these particulars, with that of his enemy; and with regard to the only specific charge, it is notorious, that he has never declared any Ports to be in a state of blockade, without allotting to that object a force sufficient to make the entrance into them manifestly dangerous.—By such allegations, unfounded as they are, the enemy attempts to justify his pretensions of confiscating, as lawful prize, all produce of English industry or manufacture, though it be the property of neutrals—of excluding from his harbours every neutral vessel which has touched at any port of his Majesty's dominions though employed in an innocent commerce; and of declaring Great Britain to be in a state of blockade, though his own ports and arsenals are actually blockaded, and he is unable to station any naval force whatever before any port of the United Kingdom.—Such principles are in themselves extravagant, and repugnant to the law of nations; and the pretensions founded on them, though professedly directed solely against Great Britain, tend to alter the practice of war among civilized nations, and utterly to subvert the rights and independance of neutral powers. The undersigned cannot therefore believe that the enemy will ever seriously attempt to enforce such a system. If he should, they are confident that the good sense of the American Government will perceive the fatal consequences of such pretensions to neutral commerce, and that its spirit and regard to national honour, will prevent its acquiescence in such palpable violations of its rights, and injurious encroachments on its interests.—If, however, the enemy should carry these threats into execution, and if neutral nations should, contrary to all expectation, acquiesce in such usurpations, his Majesty might probably be compelled, however reluctantly, to retaliate in his own just defence, and to issue orders to his cruizers to adopt towards the neutrals any hostile system to which those neutrals shall have submitted from his enemies. The Commissioners of the United States will therefore feel, that at a moment when his Majesty and all the neutral nations are threatened with such an extension of the beligerent pretensions of his enemies, he cannot enter into the stipulations of the present treaty without an explanation from the United States of their intentions, or a reservation on the part of his Majesty in the case above mentioned, if it should ever occur.—The Undersigned, considering that the distance of the American Government, renders any immediate explanation on the subject impossible, and animated by a desire of forwarding the beneficial work in which they are engaged, are authorized by his Majesty to conclude the Treaty without delay.—They proceed to the signature under the full persuasion that before the Treaty shall be returned from America, with the ratification of the United States, the enemy will either have formally abandoned, or tacitly relinquished, his unjust pretensions, or that the Government of the United States by its conduct or assurances, will have given security to his Majesty, that it will not submit to such innovations in the established system of maritime law; and the undersigned have presented this note from an anxious wish, that it should be clearly understood on both sides, that without such abandonment of his pretensions, on the part of the enemy, or such assurances or such conduct on the part of the United States his Majesty will not consider himself bound by the present signature of his Commissioners to ratify the Treaty, or precluded from adopting such measures as may seem necessary for counteracting the designs of his enemy whenever they shall occur, and be of such an extraordinary nature

as to require extraordinary remedies.—The Undersigned cannot conclude, without expressing their satisfaction at the prospect of accomplishing an object so important to the interests and friendly connections of both Nations, and their just sense of the conciliatory disposition manifested by the Commissioners of the United States during the whole course of the Negociations.—(Signed) VASSAL HOLLAND. AUCKLAND.—*Dec.* 31, 1806.

James Monroe, &c.
William Pinkney, &c.

ORDERS OF COUNCIL, *extracted from the London Gazette, Nov.* 16, 1807.

At the Court at the Queen's Palace, the 11th of November 1807, present the King's most excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas certain orders, establishing an unprecedented system of warfare against this kingdom, and aimed especially at the destruction of its commerce and resources, were, some time since, issued by the government of France, by which "the British Islands "were declared to be in a state of blockade," thereby subjecting to capture and condemnation all vessels, with their cargoes, which should continue to trade with his Majesty's dominions:—And whereas by the same order, "all trading in English merchandize is pro-"hibited, and every article of merchandize "belonging to England, or coming from her "colonies, or of her Manufacture, is declared "lawful prize:"—And whereas the nations in alliance with France, and under her controul, were required to give, and have given, and do give, effect to such orders:—And whereas his Majesty's order of the 7th of January last has not answered the desired purpose, either of compelling the enemy to recall those orders or of inducing neutral nations to interpose, with effect, to obtain their revocation, but, on the contrary, the same have been recently enforced with increased rigour:—And whereas his Majesty, under these circumstances, finds himself compelled to take further measures for asserting and vindicating his just rights, and for supporting that maritime power which the exertions and valour of his people have, under the blessing of providence, enabled him to establish and maintain; and the maintenance of which is not more essential to the safety and prosperity of his Majesty's dominions, than it is to the protection of such states as still retain their independance, and to the general intercourse and happiness of mankind:—His Majesty is therefore pleased, by and with the advice of his privy council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that all the ports and places of France and her allies or of any other country at war with his Majesty, and all other ports or places in Europe, from which, although not at war with his Majesty, the british flag is excluded, and all ports or places in the colonies belonging to his Majesty's enemies, shall, from henceforth, be subject to the same restrictions in point of trade and navigation, with the exceptions hereinafter-mentioned, as if the same were actually blockaded by his Majesty's naval forces, in the most strict and rigorous manner:—And it is hereby further ordered and declared, that all trade in articles which are of the produce or manufacture of the said countries or colonies, shall be deemed and considered to be unlawful; and that every vessel trading from or to the said countries or colonies, together with all goods and merchandize on board, and all articles of the produce or manufacture of the said countries or colonies, shall be captured, and condemned as prize to the captors.—But although his Majesty would be fully justified, by the circumstances and considerations above recited, in establishing such system of restrictions with respect to all the countries and colonies of his enemies, without exception or qualification; yet his Majesty, being nevertheless desirous not to subject neutrals to any greater inconvenience than is absolutely inseparable from the carrying into effect his Majesty's just determination to counteract the designs of his enemies, and to retort upon his enemies themselves the consequences of their own violence and injustice; and being yet willing to hope that it may be possible (consistently with that object) still to allow to neutrals the opportunity of furnishing themselves with colonial produce for their own consumption and supply; and even to leave open for the present, such trade with his Majesty's enemies as shall be carried on directly with the ports of his Majesty's dominions, or of his allies, in the manner hereinafter mentioned:—His Majesty is therefore pleased further to order, and it is hereby ordered, that nothing herein contained shall extend to subject to capture or condemnation any vessel, or the cargo of any vessel, belonging to any country not declared by this order to be subjected to the restrictions incident to a state of blockade, which shall have cleared out with such cargo from some port or place of the country to which she belongs, either in Europe or America, or from some free port in his Majesty's colonies, under circumstances in which such trade from such free ports is permitted, direct to some port or place in the colonies of his Majesty's enemies, or from those colonies direct to the country to which such vessel belongs, or to some free port in his Majesty's colonies, in such cases, and with such articles, as it may be lawful to import into such free port;—nor to any vessel, or the cargo of any vessel, belonging to any country not at war with his Majesty, which shall have cleared out under such regulations as his Majesty may think fit to prescribe, and shall be proceeding direct

from some port or place in this kingdom, or from Gibraltar or Malta, or from any port belonging to his Majesty's allies, to the port specified in her clearance;—nor to any vessel, or the cargo of any vessel, belonging to any country not at war with his Majesty, which shall be coming from any port or place in Europe which is declared by this order to be subject to the restrictions incident to a state of blockade, destined to some port or place in Europe belonging to his Majesty, and which shall be on her voyage direct thereto; but these exceptions are not to be understood as exempting from capture or confiscation any vessel or goods which shall be liable thereto in respect of having entered or departed from any port or place actually blockaded by his Majesty's squadrons or ships of war, or for being enemies' property, or for any other cause than the contravention of this present order.—And the commanders of his Majesty's ships of war and privateers, and other vessels acting under his Majesty's commission, shall be, and are hereby, instructed to warn every vessel which shall have commenced her voyage prior to any notice of this order, and shall be destined to any port of France, or of her allies, or of any other country at war with his Majesty, or to any port or place from which the British flag as aforesaid is excluded, or to any colony belonging to his Majesty's enemies, and which shall not have cleared out as is hereinbefore allowed, to discontinue her voyage, and to proceed to some port or place in this kingdom or to Gibraltar or Malta; and any vessel which, after having been so warned, or after a reasonable time shall have been afforded for the arrival of information of this his Majesty's order at any port or place from which she sailed, or which, after having notice of this order, shall be found in the prosecution of any voyage contrary to the restrictions contained in this order, shall be captured, and, together with her cargo, condemned as lawful prize to the captors: And whereas countries, not engaged in the war, have acquiesced in these orders of France, prohibiting all trade in any articles the produce or Manufacture of his Majesty's dominions; and the merchants of those countries have given countenance and effect to those prohibitions, by accepting from persons styling themselves commercial agents of the enemy, resident at neutral ports, certain documents, termed "certificates of origin," being certificates obtained at the ports of shipment, declaring that the articles of the cargo are not of the produce or manufacture of his Majesty's dominions, or to that effect.—And whereas this expedient has been directed by France, and submitted to by such merchants, as part of the new system of warfare directed against the trade of this kingdom, and as the most effectual instrument of accomplishing the same, and it is therefore essentially necessary to resist it;—His Majesty is therefore pleased, by and with the advice of his privy council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that if any vessel, after reasonable time shall have been afforded for receiving notice of this his Majesty's order at the port or place from which such vessel shall have cleared out, shall be found carrying any such certificate or document as aforesaid, or any document referring to, or authenticating the same, such vessel shall be adjudged lawful prize to the captor, together with the goods laden therein, belonging to the person or persons by whom, or on whose behalf, any such document was put on board.—And the right honourable the lords commissioners of his Majesty's treasury, his Majesty's principal Secretaries of state, the lords commissioners of the Admiralty, and the judges of the high court of Admiralty and courts of vice-admiralty, are to take the necessary measures herein, as to them shall respectively appertain.—W. FAWKENER.

At the Court at the Queen's Palace, the 11th of November, 1807, present, the King's most excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas articles of the growth and manufacture of foreign countries, cannot by law be imported into this country, except in British ships, or in ships belonging to the countries of which such articles are the growth and manufacture, without an order in council specially authorising the same.—His Majesty, taking into consideration the order of this day's date, respecting the trade to be carried on to and from the ports of the enemy, and deeming it expedient that any vessel belonging to any country in alliance, or at amity with his Majesty, may be permitted to import into this country articles of the produce or manufacture of countries at war with his Majesty.—His Majesty, by and with the advice of his privy council, is therefore pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that all goods, wares, or merchandizes, specified and included in the schedule of an act, passed in the forty-third year of his present Majesty's reign, intituled "An act to repeal the duties of customs payable in Great Britain, and to grant other duties in lieu thereof," may be imported from any port or place belonging to any state not at amity with his Majesty, in ships belonging to any state at amity with his Majesty, subject to the payment of such duties, and liable to such drawbacks as are now established by law upon the importation of the said goods, wares, or merchandize, in ships navigated according to law; and with respect to such of the said goods, wares, or merchandize, as are authorised to be warehoused under the provisions of an act, passed in the forty-third year

of his present Majesty's reign, intituled "An "act for permitting certain goods imported "into Great Britain, to be secured in ware-"houses without payment of duty," subject to all the regulations of the said last-mentioned act; and with respect to all articles which are prohibited by law from being imported into this country, it is ordered, that the same shall be reported for exportation to any country in amity or alliance with his Majesty.—And his Majesty is further pleased, by and with the advice of his privy council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that all vessels which shall arrive at any port of the United Kingdom, or the port of Gibraltar or Malta, in consequence of having been warned pursuant to the aforesaid order, or in consequence of receiving information, in any other manner, of the said order subsequent to their having taken on board any part of their cargoes, whether previous or subsequent to their sailing, shall be permitted to report their cargoes for exportation, and shall be allowed to proceed upon their voyages to their original ports of destination (if not unlawful before the issuing of the said order), or to any port at amity with his Majesty, upon receiving a certificate from the collector or comptroller of the customs at the port at which they shall so enter (which certificate the said collectors and comptrollers of the customs are hereby authorised and required to give), setting forth that such vessels came into such port in consequence of being so warned, or of receiving such information as aforesaid; and that they were permitted to sail from such port under the regulations which his Majesty has been pleased to establish in respect to such vessels. But in case any vessel so arriving shall prefer to import her cargo, then such vessel shall be allowed to enter and import the same, upon such terms and conditions as the said cargo might have been imported upon, according to law, in case the said vessel had sailed after having received notice of the said order, and in conformity thereto.—And it is further ordered, that all vessels which shall arrive at any port of the United Kingdom, or at Gibraltar or Malta, in conformity and obedience to the said order, shall be allowed, in respect to all articles which may be on board the same, except sugar, coffee, wine, brandy, snuff, and tobacco, to clear out to any port whatever, to be specified in such clearance; and, with respect to the last-mentioned articles, to export the same to such ports, and under such conditions and regulations only, as his Majesty, by any licence to be granted for that purpose, may direct.—And the right honourable the lords commissioners of his Majesty's treasury, his Majesty's principal secretaries of state, the lords commissioners of the Admiralty, and the judges of the high court of Admiralty and courts of Vice-Admiralty, are to take the necessary measures herein as to them shall respectively appertain.——W. FAWKENER.

At the Court at the Queen's Palace, the 11th of November, 1807, present, the King's most excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas the sale of ships by a Belligerent to a neutral is considered by France to be illegal.—And whereas a great part of the shipping of France and her allies has been protected from capture during the present hostilities by transfers, or pretended transfers to neutrals.—And whereas, it is fully justifiable to adopt the same rule, in this respect, towards to the enemy, which is applied by the enemy to this country.—His Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of his privy council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that in future the sale to a neutral of any vessel belonging to his Majesty's enemies, shall not be deemed to be legal, nor in any manner to transfer the property, nor to alter the character of such vessel: and all vessels now belonging, or which shall hereafter belong to any enemy of his Majesty, notwithstanding any sale, or pretended sale to a neutral, after a reasonable time shall have elapsed, for receiving information of this his Majesty's order at the place where such sale, or pretended sale, was effected, shall be captured and brought in, and shall be adjudged as lawful prize to the captors.—And the right honourable the lords commissioners of his Majesty's treasury, his Majesty's principal secretaries of state, the lords commissioners of the Admiralty, and the judges of the high court of Admiralty and courts of Vice-Admiralty, are to take the necessary measures herein as to them shall respectively appertain, —W. FAWKENER.

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Politicians are, at present, pretty much in the state of Milton's Satan, when exploring the regions of Chaos and old Night; their conjectures are reduced to the character of mere guesses, as to facts, and if possible, less than guesses as to future events: they have no guiding star, to direct them in their course, but they must

. . . . "Through the *palpable obscure*
"Find out their uncouth way," . . . . .

as well as their vacillating judgments will suffer them.

To repeat those observations which every speaker makes an hundred times a day, on the preponderance of France on the Continent, or on the spirit of further aggrandizement cherished and displayed by her despotic ruler, is to give up at once, every pretention to novelty, and is not altogether respectful to the sources from whence the Panorama derives information. Yet we cannot avoid alluding to this fact, because the unhappy fate of no

inconsiderable portion of mankind, is linked in with that which awaits the Continent of Europe, and depends on the *fiat* of a single mind. To suppose that any enterprize is repulsive to the ambition of Bonaparte, because it is gigantic, is to have suffered by experience without receiving any profit. To suppose that the calamities which might be expected to attend it, whether to his own people, or to those whom they oppressed, would form any thing beyond the mere calculation of an arithmetician, is to be wilfully blind to facts that have already passed before our eyes. To consider the obstacles presented by Nature as insurmountable to ambition, is to encourage delusion, notwithstanding the lessons which ought to be derived from events. There remains, then, only the firm determination to resist with every heart and hand the encroachments which he would make, and to do that duty which every man owes to God and his country, to the welfare of society, and to the security of posterity. There has not for a long time been any medium between unconditional submission, and peremptory self-defence. If we cast our eye over the governments of Europe, we find Russia cajoled by fair promises, and glittering prospectives; the territories of a neighbour and a rival, have fascinated her eyes, and what is *to be done*, has charms superior to what already *has been done*, so that, the danger of what is in actual possession, disappears before the splendid expectations of approaching acquisitions. So far as concerns Britain, Russia is much as before: not so cordial as to be in perfect harmony: not so adverse as to be absolutely at daggers draw. No acts of enmity have broken out, to commit either country, as an enemy to the other: and acts of friendship, have been very sparingly performed to disprove those rumours of dissatisfaction, which however they may have been magnified by public report, have had some occasion and been derived from some cause. In plain terms the plans suggested by France, have for the moment connected France and Russia;—let Turkey be well aware at whose expence.

Sweden is reposing, and awaiting events: they are not likely to be more unpropitious than they have been.

Denmark acts like a person enraged: if she really had formed connexions with Buonaparte inimical to this country, she is enraged at being detected, and paying the penalty of her guilt: but her innocence cannot be inferred from her conduct. She has declared war against Britain, and carries on hostilities with as much rancour as France can desire. There is, however, one good effect likely to result from this dispute:—the conviction that the Danish forts do not so command the Sound, as to close it against vessels intent on sailing up it. This may form one consideration at a peace, when the toll-duties are under adjustment. The Danish [men of war and] stores, taken from Copenhagen, are mostly arrived safe in England: reports are so contradictory as to their quantities and qualities, that we must wait for further information before we draw any conclusions as to the intent with which they were collected.

Holland is obedient to France.

France has lately commanded Holland to shut her ports against colonial produce, come from whence it may. She has enforced, without any previous notice, her own edicts in Hamburgh, heretofore *called* a free town; and has there seized and condemned American vessels having colonial produce on board, though nothing contrary to the laws of that city. The American consul, there, has written to the ship masters, that he can give them no advice, that they must abide by their own discretion, and that he cannot answer for events..... So much for French friendship at Hamburgh!——At home, France has forbid the entry of all vessels having colonial produce of any kind, for fear some part of it should be British. She has endeavoured to prevail on America to shut her ports against Britain; having failed in that, she has, in revenge, as to effect, shut her own ports against America; and it remains to be seen, what the feelings of the Americans will be in consequence.

France, in short, not only *is* the despot of the continent, but she affects of late to manifest her depotism more flagrantly, than before. As to any injury she may do herself, her vexation at having hitherto done so little to Britain, renders her insensible to consequences. She cares not what pain she suffers, provided she may indulge the satisfaction of having caused her foe to suffer. Whether this is the way to obtain "Ships, Colonies, and Commerce," to invigorate manufactures, and to deal with foreign parts, in the character of consumers of French commodities, time will shew: we think it is not; and shall be surprised to find that it is.

France has ultimate views on Spain; but Spain *if* aware of them, appears to make common cause with France, against Portugal; and this will last till———

France has commanded Portugal to seize all British persons and property, as she herself had done long ago: but, Portugal, one of the weakest states of Europe, very honourably refused to stain her reputation by such nefarious conduct; she was indeed unable to resist the power of France, but she was able to inform the British residents in her territories, of their danger, and they have had sufficient time to escape with all their property: there remain few, if any persons, and scarcely a single pipe of wine. There is

however great loss sustained in the fixed property houses &c: but this is of little gain to the enemy. Conjecture busies itself as to what may be the future state of Portugal, or rather of the Portuguese Government, for the country itself is, no doubt allotted, to a branch of the Buonaparté family, and will form one Sovereignty with Spain.

Thus will another of the old Monarchies of Europe be deprived of its dignity. How long these changings are to continue, and what may be the final result is far beyond the reach of mortal ken. Portugal is at war with Britain through French instigation; but that this is nothing more than the last shift to avert if possible Corsican vengeance due to honour and good faith, is generally believed! and the continuance of our ambassador at Lisbon, to the last moment, supports this belief.

The following proclamations recently received from this part of Europe, are calculated not only to fill the politician with perplexity, but the sympathetic mind with horror. We place first that which discloses a scene of guilt in Spain.

"C. R.—God, who watches over his creatures, does not permit the consummation of atrocious deeds, when the intended victims are innocent.—Thus his omnipotence has saved me from the most unheard of catastrophe.—My people, my subjects, all know my Christianity and settled habits. They all love me, and I receive from all of them proofs of their veneration—such as the conduct of a parent calls for from his children.—I lived persuaded of this felicity, and devoted to the repose of my family, when an unknown hand discovered the most atrocious and unheard of conspiracy, which was carried on in my own palace, against my person.—My life, which has so often been in danger, was too long, in the eyes *of my successor*, who, infatuated by prejudice, and alienated from every principle of Christianity that my paternal care and love had taught him, had entered into a project to dethrone me. Informed of this, I thought proper to enquire personally into the truth of the fact, and surprising *him* in *my* room, I found in his possession the cypher of his correspondence, and of the instructions he had received from the vile conspirators. —In consequence of this discovery, I immediately convoked the governor and council, in order that they might make the necessary enquiries; and the result has been the detection of several malefactors, whose imprisonment I have ordered; as also the arrest of my son at his residence. This is an additional aggravation of the affliction I labour under; but however painful to my feelings, it must be submitted to, as it is of the utmost importance to the suppression of such a conspiracy. At the same time that I direct the publication of this affair to my subjects, I cannot avoid expressing to them the regret by which I am agitated; but that regret will be alleviated by the demonstrations of their loyalty.—You will take the proper measures to have this decree circulated in due form.—— CHARLES R.——By command of his Majesty, I transmit this decree to your excellency, in order that it may be duly promulgated.— Signed by the ministers, and addressed to all Viceroys, &c. &c."

The first question which the astonished reader asks after perusing this document concerns its authenticity—is it genuine?—We answer that several copies of it have been received at London, from Bilboa in Spain, and that it is mentioned in letters from Lisbon. We have not, ourselves, examined a copy, but those who have, assure us, that there is no cause of doubt respecting it. We incline, however, to believe that the translator has erred in translating the passage "surprizing *him* [the Prince of Asturias] in my *room*."— This has led some to imagine, that the Prince was *caught* in his father's *apartment*: we rather think, that the passage imports the "surprising of the Prince of Asturias in *stead* of suffering him to surprise the King." —And with this agrees the orders to "arrest the Prince *at his residence*,"—Whereas, had he been found in the King's apartment with clear evidences of guilt about him, he would certainly have been arrested on the spot.

The second question naturally asked is, "for what purpose was this atrocious act, intended, if the accusation be true?"—or, if the Prince is suffering under an aspersion, "for what purpose were these snares laid for him, and by whom?"

To convey with some degree of intelligibility, those ideas which occur to us, it is necessary to remind the reader of the character of those to whom the government of the kingdom of Spain is confided.

We waive all discussion on the personal character of the monarch, any further than to say, that he is engrossed by the pleasures of the chase, and that this exercise is his delight. He has transferred the duty and trouble of governing his dominions to the Prince of the Peace; and who is this Prince of the Peace? in plain terms the paramour of the Queen of Spain, formerly a private in the ranks of the Guards, noticed by her for his manly figure and athletic form, and gradually raised by her influence from this low origin to stations of eminence, and at length to the chief offices of Government. His title is derived from his having made the last peace between Spain and the French banditti; and there is no doubt of a present good understanding being maintained between him

and the Corsican, whose origin is as *noble* as his own. With the true baseness of vulgar blood, he now treats the Queen with asperity and contempt, and is suspected of having formed designs, not calculated to blazon his loyalty.

The prince of Asturias is about twenty-four years of age; and has always shewn, so far as he might, a reluctance at complying with the mandates of the Prince of Peace: in this he has been countenanced by not a few of the nobles of the old Spanish blood, who have beheld with indignation, more or less openly acknowledged, the undue preponderance of an upstart in the council of their Sovereign. It is true that the prince keeps them under as well as he can, and rules them by the same power, as that which Cardinal Ximenes shewed to the Spanish grandees who enquired on what his authority was founded?—He pointed to a regiment of soldiers, then exercising, and seen through his window,—they understood his meaning, and their own danger, well enough. The Prince of Peace, in fact, has filled every place about the court with his partisans—but, is his power, therefore, really well founded?

The Princess of Asturias, wife of the Prince, becoming pregnant, and promising an heir to the crown, died in that state, about eight months ago. But that the causes of her death were less natural effects, that political motives, was a prevailing suspicion among the prying inquisitives of Madrid. Her decease was attributed to *poison*. It would be in no wise surprising, if her husband, deprived at once of his consort, and his issue, should meditate vengeance against the power which had thus afflicted him; and it is *possible* that he may have listened to proposals for abridging the authority of the Prince of the Peace, under which he, himself, the nobles, and the people, have now long groaned. If so, this has been construed into treason against his father. But, we find, that the general opinion is, that he is entirely innocent of any ill intention, and that an artificial and pretended plot has been conjured into existence, for the sake of removing under convenient accusations, those whom the Prince of the Peace considers as his adversaries: meaning, in the first place the heir apparent to the crown, and with him the Anti-gallican party.

The people of Madrid are so sensible of the necessity of opposing the measures of a man who has suffered 40,000 of the best troops of Spain to wander in a distant part of Europe, where they are useless to their own country; who has admitted French armies into the heart of Spain, and who evidently awaits the effects of foreign interference, that they have manifested symptoms of insubordination, if not of revolt, and thus the affairs of Spain are likely to suffer by the machinations of a distant tyrant, and of an internal despot.

We now behold in the neighbouring kingdom of Portugal, an event which has not had its paralel for a long series of years. Portugal, the ancient ally of Britain, to whom the British commerce was profitable beyond that of any other country has issued the following Declaration.

BY THE PRINCE REGENT OF PORTUGAL, &c.

"*Palace of Mafra, Oct. 20th*, 1807.—It having been my greatest desire to preserve within my dominions the most perfect neutrality during the present war, upon the good account of the acknowledged good effects which result from it to the subjects of this crown; but it being impossible to preserve it any longer, and reflecting at the same time how beneficial a general peace will be to humanity; I have judged it proper to accede to the cause of the Continent, by uniting myself to his Majesty the Emperor of the French and King of Italy, and to his Catholic Majesty, in order to contribute, as far as may be in my power, to the acceleration of a maritime peace, wherefore I am pleased to order, that the ports of this kingdom may be shut against the entry of all ships of war and merchant vessels belonging to Great Britain; and thus it is to be understood.—Given at the Palace of Mafra, the 20th of October 1807. By order of the Prince Regent, our Sovereign, (Signed) THE PRINCE. That all persons may have due notice, it is directed that this edict be publicly affixed. J. F. LUDOVIC."

We make no comments on the above, because Portugal never pretended to the possession of a power equal to the maintenance of her independence, against Gallic preponderance. Portugal is entitled to many allowances, for who can countervail harsh necessity? A short time will inform us whether the threat of Bonaparte to annihilate the sovereignty of the present representatives of the house of Braganza in Portugal, will drive them, for personal security, out of their European dominions. We do not see how they can avoid it. May Providence grant them wisdom and protection!

From Italy our advices are very trifling: most probably, there is little concerning which to advise: we shall therefore only remark that Bonaparte has not yet set out on his journey thither.

We believe that our minister, sent with amicable proposals, to Constantinople has failed there. We are sorry for any failure of pacific overtures: but, we are of opinion that the Turk has enough to do to take care of himself, he will not *actively* injure us much. The Sultan may have the fire of youth, he cannot have the experience of age. Report speaks of his intention of re-esta-

blishing the European discipline; in spite of the mutinous disposition of the Janizaries, which still continues; and which is not expected to subside. As to the cutting off of a few heads, or a few hundreds, fanaticism will never want leaders, and the only advantage gained by summary executions will be the shifting of "the sacred duty of insurrection" from A and B to C and D.

In the mean while France and Russia will not be long without pretexts of offence; and then, the Turkish army will find it a a difficult thing to sustain its former reputation. The ferocity of the Saladins, the Amuraths, the Mahomets *may* revive, but there is not at present, any symptoms of such revivification. It is very likely that our forces in Egypt have received orders to quit that country: what we held there is of no value to us, unless we held more: and that same quantity of force is capable of holding elsewhere to greater advantage. In fact, our opinion is, that it might hold elsewhere in that very neighbourhood to greater advantage.

The importance of Malta and Sicily in a political point of view, is now felt; but it will be still further felt when the French have established themselves in Dalmatia, and on the Western coast of Greece.

Amid this confusion and *tintamarre*, we are happy to learn that our possessions in the East Indies continue in peace, and that there is no appearance of any power rising up in that country to disturb them. Not that such extensive regions can be free at all times from the incidental violences of subordinate chiefs. From the Cape of Good Hope, we hear little; and that has no particular interest.

The West Indies continue to be the subject of great anxiety: we mean as to the profit for which individuals depend upon them. Our readers have seen in another part of this number, and in several of our foregoing numbers, statements connected with this subject.

If we direct our attention to America, we have to report a gradual subsidence of the public opinion, from that violence against Britain, to which it had been raised by party management, to somewhat more like rationality and temper. It is probable, that, after all their efforts, the Gallic party has not been able to rouse more than a few of its own partisans: and that the good sense of the mass of the population, has preserved them from the contagious fever of party rage against "the old country." The government of America has proceeded with caution and dignity, and we hope that it is not too much to expect to see the British interest maintain itself on the western continent, in spite of every manœuvre of its enemies.

Parliament is expected to meet Jan. 21, 1808.

Great Britain is undeniably in difficult circumstances, and those who have to conduct her affairs are no objects of envy to the well-informed. The fact is, that decision is necessary; yet one decided step may lead to consequences not even foreseen, much less intended. Nothing would be easier than to die without a struggle; but, perish the thought!—for, in fact, nothing would be so painful. We have no report to make on the military affairs of the kingdom: the attempt on Buenos Ayres will, very properly, be submitted to official investigation, we suppose before a court martial. Our navy has had no opportunity of distinguishing itself: for the capture of a few privateers is no distinction for the British navy. Our commerce cannot expect to be relieved from the pressure which confines and cramps it; while that severe struggle continues under which this part of the world labours. In fact, we are come to a point, and a few short sentences are of equal avail with an enlarged dissertation.

We are cut off from the Continent of Europe; Portugal is said (by the French papers) to be annihilated: i. e. the sovereign is dethroned: Austria, is said (by the same authority) to have declared war against us: (Austria has no navy.) America is punished for maintaining a respect for public faith; because *that* is in some degree favourable to us.—Under these circumstances

BRITAIN MUST STAND ALONE.

Induced by our priority of AUTHENTIC information, we warned our countrymen five months ago, * what they have to trust to, we mean, THE BLESSING OF GOD, AND THEIR OWN SPIRIT OF INDEPENDANCE. BONAPARTE MUST BE EXCLUDED FROM THE OCEAN: EUROPE, BECAUSE SUBJUGATED BY HIM, MUST BE CUT OFF FROM THE OTHER QUARTERS OF THE WORLD: AND BRITAIN MUST KEEP PACE BY HER EXERTIONS ON THE WATER, WITH ALL THAT THE EMPEROR AND KING CAN ACCOMPLISH BY LAND. THE STRUGGLE WILL BE ARDUOUS! IT WILL BE DISTRESS-

* Comp. Panorama, Vol. II. p. 897. We repeat part of our motto then adopted from our immortal bard in proof of this fact:

——'Tis not sleepy business;
But must be look'd to speedily, and strongly.
Our expectation that it should be thus,
Hath made us forward.——

ING ! IT WILL BE LONG ! IT WILL LEAD TO IMPORTANT RESULTS !—BUT, WHAT EVER HAPPENS, WE HOPE TO SEE BRITAIN MAINTAIN ITS HONOUR, AND ITS IMPORTANCE TOO, IN SPITE OF GALLIC PERFIDY, ARROGANCE, AND HATRED.

*** *We expect that our next number will contain important details on this subject.—We have spoken, and shall continue to speak out, our sentiments, as loyal subjects to our King, and genuine sons of Great Britain.*

To remove all imputation of assuming undue positiveness, and attributing to our own opinion an importance to which it is not entitled, we desire it may be understood, that our knowledge of the French Court, under the Monarchy, and our intimacy with the celebrated BRISSOT, *and other chiefs* (les racines de la Révolution) *enable us to speak from personal observation as to the real sentiments of* EVERY *description of those who have grasped the government of France, and as to the intentions and plans of most of them. Buonaparté is now only following the plans which they laid down: his measures are not new:—he adopts those of his predecessors; and he will persevere in the execution of them to the utmost verge of possibility. We speak this of our own knowledge, and pledge our responsibility to the truth of it. The fact is, that, before the Revolution, France had the disposition, but not the means: the convulsions of Europe have opened new scenes of possibility, and these the Corsican is endeavouring to realize.*

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AMERICAN COMMERCE.

Copy of the Circular Letter addressed by the Consul of the United States, at Hamburgh, to the Masters of American Ships, bound to that port: dated Hamburgh, Nov. 4, 1807.

To masters of American ships, &c.

In the present unprecedented crisis, such great and almost daily changes take place, and the measures of the Belligerents, affecting commerce, are put into such immediate operation, that it is impossible for the most prudent, with the best intentions, to avoid the injuries which, on every side, lay in wait for fair neutral trade.—It is, therefore, by no means my intention to assume any controul in the destination of your ships, but merely to state such facts as it is important you should know. In this measure my own opinion has been fortified by those of the most respectable merchants here in connection with my country expressed to me in their written request.—The French Custom-house officers, or Douaniers, without any official intimation to the foreign agents here, have, some time since, in virtue of an imperial decree, applied the commercial regulations and laws of France to the trade of this city, and, without any exceptions, require certificates of origin, signed by the French consul at the place of shipment, for all articles attempted to be introduced here. In addition to the inconveniences which the prompt and unexpected execution of this measure presented, within a few days, a new order of the French Emperor has interdicted, in the most rigid manner, the navigation of the Elbe and Weser, to all ships, whether going or coming; and in consequence of it the American ship Julius Henry, coming from Baltimore, has been seized, the cargo hat been sequestered, the ship has been liberated, but without any freight, and must remain under an embargo, of which the term cannot be foreseen. Under this state of things, it must occur to every one, that it cannot promote the interests confided to you, to enter either of these rivers. Having stated thus much, I can only leave you to follow the dictates of your own prudence, assuring you, that I shall endeavour to send you new advices by the first of December, or sooner, if any favourable change takes place.

J. M. FORBES.

Consul of the United States of America.

BRITISH COMMERCE.

Official Letter from the French Consul, at Bremen, to his Excellency the Burgomaster, President of the Senate of that City. dated, Bremen, Oct. 26.

Sir,—I hasten to inform you, that it is the intention of his Majesty the Emperor and King, that all navigation on the Weser be prohibited; it is his Majesty's desire that all vessels, even French, entering the Weser, be stopped, provided they are wholly or partly laden with colonial produce, or any other goods of whatever kind, that England can furnish. The goods are to be put under sequestration, and taken in charge until farther orders.—Vessels loaded solely with merchandize, which it is possible England cannot furnish, such as pitch, tar, iron, copper, and French wines, are to be exempted from seizure; and all vessels are to be prevented from leaving the Weser.—I am finally ordered to take the most efficacious measures that the intentions of his Majesty be strictly and immediately fulfilled. I hasten to warn you thereof, that you may immediately inform the Merchants of this City, in order that they may avoid the inevitable loss to which they will be exposed, if they attempt to render ineffectual the measures taken for the rigid and prompt execution of the orders of my Sovereign.— I am, &c. LAGAU.

UNIVERSITY PROCEEDINGS AND PROMOTIONS.

OXFORD.

Rev. H. Richards, D.D. rector of Exeter col., having been previously nominated by the Duke of Portland, chancellor of the university, to be his vice-chancellor for the ensuing year, was in full convocation, invested with that office, being his second year. After which the vice-chancellor nominated his pro-vice chancellors, viz. Rev. M. Marlow, D. D. president of St. John's col. Rev. W. Landon, D.D. provost of Worcester col. Rev. J. Parsons, D.D. master of Balliol col. and Rev. D. Hughes, D.D. principal of Jesus col.

Oct. 10. The first day of Michaelmas term, the Rev. G. Radcliffe, and T. W. Hanmer, B.A. of Brasenose col. admitted M.A. R. Pollen Esq. of Christ-church. Messrs W. Chambers, of Magdalen, F. R. Bonham, of Corpus-Christi, and W. Barnett, of Brasenose, admitted B.A.

— 14. Rev. D.W. Davies, B.A. of Brasenose, admitted M.A. Mr C. T. Johnson, of the same col. admitted B.A.

— 15. Rev. T. Hulse, student in law, of All Souls' admitted B. in civ. law. Rev. S.J. Pollen, B.A. of Brasenose, admitted M.A. grand compounder. Rev. G. Phillips, of Jesus, W. Marsh, J. Cawood, and I. Saunders, of St. Edmund Hall, B.A. admitted M.A.

— 22. Rev. C. Buckeridge B.D. of St. John's precentor and first canon residentiary of Litchfield, admitted D.D. Messrs. A. Mackenzie and E. Goodenough, and Rev. J. Owen, of Christ-Church, B.A. admitted M.A.; Mr. P. Panter, of Magdalen hall, B.A.

— 23. Rev. E. Duke, of Magdalen hall, and Rev. J. Constable of University col. B.A. admitted M.A. grand compounders; also, Mr. J. Parsons, B.A. of Oriel col, admitted MA. In full convocation, J. Powell, Esq. gent. com. of Exeter col. admitted to the hon. degree of M.A. presented by S.P. Rigaud, M.A. Fel. of the same col.

— 29. Messrs. R. Smith of Worcester col. and M. Swabey, of Christ church, admitted B.A.

— 30. Rev. J. C. Woodhouse M.A. student in divinity, of Christ church, and Dean of Litchfield, admitted B. and D D. grand compounder.

Nov. 3. S. Lushington, esq. B.C.L. of All Souls' the Hon. S. Rodney, of Christ church, and Mr. E. H. Owen, B.A. of the same house; Mr. J.E. Tarleton, B.A. of Brasenose, and the Hon. F.P. Bouverie, B.A. of Oriel, elected fellows of All Souls'

— 4. Rev. R.A. Burney, of Magdalen, Mr. J. T. Allen, of Brasnose, and Rev. W. T. Beer of Worcester col. B.A. admitted M.A. G. E. Hanmer, esq. of University col. Mr. J.D.I. Fortescue and the Hon. R. Cust, of Oriel, admitted B.A.

— 11. Mr. H. F. Thistlethwayte, and Rev. J. Munden, B. A. of Queen's, admitted MA.

Messrs. J. Baker and W. Parker, admitted Scholars of New col.

— 12. Mr. R. Berens, Student in Law, of All Souls', admitted B. in Civ. Law. Sir G. Bowyer, Bart. and G.S. Fairfax, esq. B.A. of Christ church, admitted M.A., grand compounders. Rev. B. Pope, of Christ church, and J. Yeates, of New col., B.A., admitted M.A. Hon. S. Rodney, of All Souls'; E. W. Ingram, esq. grand-compounder, and Mr. H.A. Johnson, of Christ church, admitted B.A.

Mr. R.C. Jones, B.A. and scholar of Jesus col., elected Fellow of that society.

Mr. C. T. Griffith is admitted scholar of Wadham col.

CAMBRIDGE.

The Declamation Prizes at Trinity col. are this year adjudged as follows: The Latin Prize to Hewitt; first English, Baley; second, Lloyd 4rus; third, Lyall.

Oct. 2. Messrs. J. Taddy, R. Allott, F. J. Pollock, and J.D. Hustler, B.A. of Trinity col. elected fellows of that society.

— 10. First day of Michaelmas term, the following gentlemen were chosen officers of the university for the year ensuing:— Proctors, W. Hunt, M.A. King's col. and H. Pearce, M.A. Catherine hall.— Moderators, R. Woodhouse, M.A. Caius, and G.D'Oyly, M.A. Bene't.—Scrutators, J. Green, B.D Sidney, and J. Hunt, B.D Queen's.— Taxors, J. Gilbert, M.A. Emanuel, and J. Day, M.A Caius.

— 12. The following gentlemen were chosen of the caput:—The Vice-chancellor; J. Turner, D.D. Pemb. hall, Divinity; E. D. Clarke, LL.D. Jesus, Law; R. Sill, M.D. Emanuel, Physic; G. Caldwell, M.A. Jesus, Sen. non-regent; J.B. Hollingworth M.A. Peterh. Sen. regent.

— 16. Mr. C.W. Marriott of St. John's, admitted M.A. and Mr. J. Browning, fel. of King's, to the degree of B.A.

— 17. Mr. R. Hamond, of Emanuel, admit. B.A.

Nov. 1. W.H. Williams, esq. of Caius, admitted D. in Physic. Rev. C. Swainson, M.A. of St. John's, admitted ad eundem from the university of Oxford, and J. C. Hobhouse and S. Atthill, esq. of Trinity, admitted B. A.

— 2. Rev. Dr. Pearce, master of Jesus col. and Dean of Ely, resigned the office of vice-ch. and Rev. F. Barnes, D.D. master of Peterhouse, elected. Dr. B. served the office in 1788

— 5. The sermon at Great St. Mary's was preached by the rev. Dr. Douglas, master of Bene't col.—The Latin speech in the senate-house was delivered by Mr. Hibgame, Fel. of Jesus col.

Mr. Serg. Lens, Fel. of Downing col., and late of St. John's, is elected Counsel to this university, in the room of the R. Hon. S. Perceval, resigned.

The Marq. of Hartington, eldest son of the D. of Devonshire; Ld. Ipswich, eldest son of E. of Euston; and the hon. Mr. Bridgeman, son of Ld. Bradford, are admitted of Trinity col.—And Ld. Hamilton, second son of the Marq. of Abercorn; the hon. Mr. Clive, second son of El. Powis; and the hon. Mr. Law, eldest son of Ld. Ellenborough, are admitted of St. John's col.

The Marq. Spineto, Knt. of Malta, is appointed to the ancient and honourable office of Ensifer or Sword Bearer to the most worshipful the Commissary of this university.

The Seatonian prize is this year adjudged to the rev. C. J. Hoare, M.A., Fel. of St. John's, for his poem on The Shipwreck of St. Paul.

The hon. G. Neville, eldest son of Lord Braybrooke, is admitted of Trinity col.

Rev. E. Pearson, B.D. rector of Rempstone Not. and late Fel. of Sidney col., is appointed to preach the Warburtonian Lectures at Lincoln's-Inn chapel.

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Sept. 20. At a General Ordination, holden by the Lord Bishop of the diocese, in Norwich cathedral, the following gentlemen were ordained: —*Deacons*: F. S. Bevan MA. and J. Smith, BA. of Emmanuel col.; J. F. Chambers, BA. and N. R. Dennis, B.A. of Corpus Christi col.; J. Day, BA. St. Mary Magdalen; M. G. Edgar, BA., W. Oakes, MA. Fellow, T. H. Sicly, BA., and H.R.Williams, BA. of Caius: W.Gibbs, BA. of Jesus; E.Hogg, BA. of Peterhouse; J.R. E.Nelson, BA. of Christ's; F. Pawsey, BA. and H.Raikes, MA. of St. John's; G.W. Poley, BA. of Queen's; C.J.Mudd.—*Priests*: J.C.Clark,BA. and J.James, M.A.Fellows of St.John's and T.R. Spence, BA. of Trinity col. Oxford. J. Cooper, MA. C.M.Donné, BA. R.F.Elwin BA. and B.G. Purvis, BA. of Caius; R.Field, BA. of Sidney; T.Singleton, BA. of Corpus Christi; C.Stannard MA. Fel. of St.John's. M. Irving of the University of Edinburgh. S. Cautherley and R.W. Tunney.

— 26. His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury consecrated a new burial ground in Gravel Lane, Canterbury, for the use of the parish of St. Mary Bredin. On Sunday his Grace held an Ordination at the Cathedral, when the following gentlemen were ordained, viz. G.Kershleigh,BA. of Oriel col. Oxford, Deacon. W.H. Chapman, BA. of Pembroke hall; R.O.Tylden, BA. Fel.of Caius; and W. Wodsworth, BA. of Pembroke hall, Cambridge, Priests.

His Majesty has been graciously pleased, by letters patent passed under the Great Seal of Ireland, to promote the Hon. and Rev. T. St. Lawence, DD. Dean of Cork, to the Bishopric of Cork and Ross, in the room of Dr. J.G. Beresford (commonly called Lord John George Beresford), translated to the Bishopric of Raphoe.

Rev. Dr. Hook is presented to the prebendal stall in the Cathedral of Winchester, void by the death of Dr. Sturges, chancellor of the diocese.

Rev. Mr. Macdonald, nephew of the late Bishop Douglas, is presented to the prebend of Bitton, by the Bishop of Salisbury.

Rev. R. Field, BA. of Sidney col. is instituted to the vicarage of Sutton, Suffolk—on the presentation of Lord Rous.

Rev. C. M. Donné, BA. to the rectory of Town Barningham and vicarage of Hempnall, Norfolk.—J. T. Mott, esq.

Rev. T. Golightly, MA. of Brasenose col. Oxford, has been instituted to the rectory of Boddington, Northampton.—T. Golightly, esq.

Rev. J. Corbould, MA. formerly of Pembroke hall, to the rectory of Bawdeswell, Norfolk.—Sir J. Lombe, bart.

Rev. W.W.Wilcocks, formerly of Trinity col. to the rectory of Pudding Norton, Norfolk.—T. Wright, esq.

Rev. H. Wastell, MA. Sen. Fel. of Clare hall, to the rectory of Brington with Bythorne and Old Weston, Hunting., annexed, vacated by death of Rev. C. Favell.—Master and Fellows of Clare hall.

Rev. W. Aldrich, BA. vicar of Stowmarket, to the rectory of Boyton, Suffolk.—Lord Rous and trustees of late Mrs. Warner, dec.

Rev. T. Smith, MA. chaplain to Lord Monson, by a dispensation, to the rectory of Willingham, with the vicarage of Fradingham, Lincolnsh.—Rev. T. Broadley, of Hull.

Rev. T. Lockton, of Clanville, Hants, and Fel. of Corpus Christi, to the rectory of Church Brampton, Northampton.—Master and Fellows of Corpus Christi.

Rev. H. Wastell, MA. of Clare hall, rector of Brington cum Bycfield, Hunts. and vicar of Warmfield cum Heath, to the perpetual curacy of Chapelthorp, near Wakefield.—Archbishop of York.

Bankrupts and Certificates between Oct. 20, and Nov. 14, 1807, with the Attorneys, extracted correctly from the London Gazette.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

M'Cann, W. Blackwall, victualler.
Willetts, R. Salford, Lancashire, manufacturer.
Drury, P. Evesham, Worcester, brazier.
Fearon, I. Watling street, Norwich, shawl manufacturer.

BANKRUPTS.

Oct. 24. Martin, J. Villier's street, Strand, victualler. *Att.* Windus and Co. Southampton buildings, Chancery lane.
Bradshaw, Wm. Sheffield, grocer. *Att.* Sargant, Norfolk row, Sheffield.
Holroyde, E. Manchester, dealer. *Att.* Chesshyre and Co. Manchester.
Hetrell, J. Exeter, corn merchant. *Att.* Pidsley, Paul's st. Exeter.
Mast, W. C. Kingston upon Hull, corn factor. *Att.* Galland, Hull.
Sprague, G. Topsham, Devon, rope maker. *Att.* Pidsley, Exeter.
Heath, W. Chippenham, Wilts, clothier. *Att.* Vowles, St. James's, Barton, Bristo.
Wayoran, J. and J. Gerrard, Swan street, Minories, cornfactors. *Att.* Druce, Billiter sq. Fenchurch street.
Oct. 27. Kemp, J. and B. Hoyt, Mark lane, wine and brandy merchants. *Att.* Gregson and Co. Angel court, Throgmorton street.
Norden, B. Exeter street, Strand, grocer. *Att.* Isaacs, Mitre court, Aldgate.
Beck, W. Bishopsgate street, dealer. *Att.* J. and R. Willis, Warnford court, Throgmorton street.
Potter, W. Kenton, Devonshire, taylor. *Att.* Bowring, Exeter.
Oct. 31. Inwood, D. Lower Thames street, oil and colourman. *Att.* Bovill, New Bridge street, Blackfriars.
Eagiestone, W. Hayes, Middlesex, taylor. *Att.* Popkin, Dean street, Soho.
Sharp, R. Upton picae, Stratford, builder. *Att.* Wilde, jun. Castle street, Falcon square.
Etherington, T. Lawrence Pountney lane, broker. *Att.* Parntier and Son, London st. Fenchurch street.
Todd, W. Cross lane, St. Mary hill, merchant. *Att.* Wilde, jun. Castle street, Falcon square.
Taylor, J. Newgate market, salesman. *Att.* Pearce & Co. Paternoster row.
Ellis, T. Queen street, Ratcliffe, broker. *Att.* Birkitt, Bond court, Walbrook.
Kent, E. White Lion street, Goodman's fields, furnishing ironmonger. *Att.* Flashman, Ely place, Holborn.
Carr, E. Whitstable, Kent, carpenter. *Att.* Plummer, Canterbury.
Magee, J. and D. M'Nalty, Oxford street, linen draper. *Att.* Bourdillon and Co. Little Friday street.
Stanley, J. Newtown, Montgomery, tallow chandler. *Att.* Marsh, Llandloes.
Cowperthwaite, W. Old Fish street, grocer. *Att.* Meymott, Charlotte street, Blackfriars road.
Underhill, J. Birmingham, merchant. *Att.* Burrish, Temple row, Birmingham.
Guest, I. M. Birmingham, merchant. *Att.* Burrish, Birmingham.
Woodman, R. Vere street, Clare market, oil and colourman. *Att.* Mills, Vine street, Piccadilly.
Littler, W. Waltham Abbey, Essex, calico printer. *Att.* Adams, Old Jewry.
Fenner, J. Lawrence lane, linen draper. *Att.* Adams, Old Jewry.
Croft, W. and J. Manks, Leeds, merchants. *Att.* Coupland, Leeds.
Beetson, H. G. Gray's Inn square, money scrivener. *Att.* Lloyd, Princes street, Hanover square.

Nov. 8. Spittle, J. Darlston, Staffordshire, victualler. *Att.* Heeley, Walsall, Stafford.
Rayson, H. Liverpool, druggist. *Att.* Griffith, Liverpool.
Frodsham, H. E. Liverpool, baker. *Att.* Phillips, Liverpool.
Redfern, W. Nottingham, hosier. *Att.* Bigsby and Co. Nottingham.
Woodman, J. Topsham, Devonshire, maltster. *Att.* Pidsley, Exeter.
Carruthers, J. Bristol, grocer. *Att.* Chapman, St. Mildred's court, Poultry.
Richardson, T. Mount Pleasant, Stepney, dealer. *Att.* West, Charter House street.
Hawkins, J. jun. Mill Pond street, Bermondsey, boat builder. *Att.* Saward, Princes street, Rotherhithe.
Holton, R. Woburn, Bucks, maltster. *Att.* Crafts, High Wycombe, Bucks.
Nov. 7. Pope, H. Katcliff cross, victualler. *Att.* Holmes and Co. Mark lane.
Francis, F. Chiswick, Middlesex, smith. *Att.* Freame, Gt. Queen street, Lincoln's Inn fields.
Martin, W. M. Gosport, bookseller. *Att.* Parsons, Gosport.
Livermore, T. sen. Chelmsford, grocer. *Att.* Beauram and Co. Union street, Bishopsgate street.
Kirkman, E. Portsmouth, linen draper. *Att.* Berry and Co. Bucklersbury.
Rudd, J. High Holborn, cheesemonger. *Att.* Noy, Mincing lane.
Webster, J. Manchester, painter. *Att.* Wetherall, Spring Gardens, Manchester.
Swaine, R. and J. Halifax, E. Swaine, London, H. Swaine, Halifax, J. Swaine, Halifax, H. Ramsbotham, Bradford, York, merchants. *Att.* Blunt and Co. Old Pay Office, Broad street.
Bullock, E. Birmingham, milliner. *Att.* Ballard, Malvern, Worcestershire.
Johnson, J. and J. Statham, Twickett's Mills, Northampton, and T. Johnson, Hyde street, Bloomsbury, millers. *Att.* Swain and Co. Old Jewry.
Isaacs, A. George street, Minories, money scrivener. *Att.* Poole, Dowgate Hill.
Parrock, John, Castle street, Holborn, jeweller. *Att.* Poole, Dowgate Hill.
Winter, W. L. Albion place, Blackfriar's road, stationer. *Att.* Flashman, Ely place, Holborn.
Bruton, J. L. Princes street, Rotherhithe, mariner. *Att.* Oakley, New London street, Crutched Friars.
Rattary, W. King street, Deptford, cheesemonger. *Att.* Howard, Jewry street, Aldgate.
Thompson, R. Brancepeth Parks, Durham, dealer. *Att.* Hines, Durham.
Watson, J. jun. and P. Catterall, Preston, Lancashire, cotton spinners. *Att.* Winstanley, Preston.
Watson, J. and J. Watson, jun., J. Watson, and D. Ainsworth, Preston, Lancashire, cotton spinners. *Att.* Winstanley, Preston.
Myers, J. Whittle, Lancashire, cotton spinner. *Att.* Winstanley, Preston.
Healen, S. Threadneedle street, insurance broker. *Att.* Pasmore, Warnford court, Throgmorton street.
Ellis, C. Jermyn street, Westminster, tallow chandler. *Att.* Courteen, College hill.
Parry, C. Liverpool, currier. *Att.* Stanisstreet and Co. Liverpool.
Smith, T. Albemarle street, Hanover square, wine merchant. *Att.* Hogarth, Staple's inn.
White, W. Southampton row, Russel square, baker. *Att.* Gregory, Clement's inn.
Tolson, P. and R. Leeds, merchants. *Att.* Pottle, Leeds.
Hassall, G. Birmingham, perfumer. *Att.* Lee and Co. Birmingham.
Watmargh, R. and R. W. Clapham, Liverpool, soap boilers. *Att.* Bardswell and Co. Liverpool.
Jones, J. Limehouse, baker. *Att.* Richings, Ely place.
Shirreff, A. Fenchurch street, merchant. *Att.* Unwin, Shadwell.
Watson, J., and J. Watson, jun., and J. Watson, Preston, Lancashire, cotton manufacturers. *Att.* Winstanley, Preston.
Reeve, J. Holborn, umbrella maker. *Att.* Swann, Fore st.
Cunnington, G. Webber street, St. George's fields, baker. *Att.* Cruickshank, Great St. Helen's.
Coleman, H. Mere, Wiltshire, butcher. *Att.* Seymour, Mere, Wiltshire.
Nov. 10. Wapstaff, J. and R. Glossop, Derbyshire, cotton spinners. *Att.* Duckworth and Co. Manchester
Forster, J. Sunderland, linen draper. *Att.* Hunter, Newcastle upon Tyne.
Hare, M. Exeter, cabinet maker. *Att.* Maunder, Exeter.
Pears, S. Bread street, warehouseman, and J. Watson, J. Watson, jun. and J. Watson, Preston, Lancashire, cotton manufacturers. *Att.* Crowder and Co. Frederick's place, Old Jewry.
Riley, J. Sheffield, grocer. *Att.* Sargeat, Sheffield.
Gibson, T. Mirfield, Yorkshire, carpenter. *Att.* Rylah, Dewsbury.
Ramsey, T. sen. Crosby row, Bermondsey, broom maker. *Att.* Farrer and Co. Bread street hill.
Bridfield, J. jun. Langham, Essex, merchant. *Att.* Sutton, jun. Colchester.
Owen, J. Earith, Huntingdon, victualler. *Att.* Fetch and Co. St. Ive's.
Jackson, G. Swithin's lane, merchant. *Att.* Hurle, Cloak-lane.
Cuthbert, A., T. Brooke, and G. R. Cuthbert, Gutter lane, merchants. *Att.* Scott, St. Mildred's court, Poultry.
Clegg, E. Stafford, shopkeeper. *Att.* Collins and Co. Stafford.
Nov. 14. Meredith, R. Oxford street, linen draper. *Att.* Hurle, Cloak lane.
Abbott, R. Thomas street, Horselydown, spirit merchant. *Att.* Sheffield, Great Prescott street, Goodman's fields.
Levy, J. New Lisle street, Leicester square, oilman. *Att.* Keys, Somerset street, Whitechapel.
Bridger, J. jun. Mortlake, tallow chandler. *Att.* Woods, Godalming, Surrey.
Horner, J. Framwellgate, Durham, tanner. *Att.* Maynard, Durham.
Halse, R. Sowton, Devon, miller. *Att.* Williams and Co. Exeter.
Wood, R. and T. Liddall, Barnsley, Yorkshire, linen manufacturers. *Att.* Mence, Barnsley.
Lawton, H. Buslingthorpe, Yorkshire, clothier. *Att.* Battye, Huddersfield.
Griffiths, W. Llannelly, Carmarthen, shopkeeper. *Att.* James, Gray's inn square.
Marr, A. Gravel lane, Southwark, baker. *Att.* Sherwood, Canterbury square, Southwark.
Levin, B. B. Great Ali street, merchant. *Att.* Hurle, Cloak lane.
Appleby, J. Chatham, linen draper. *Att.* Berry and James, Bucklersbury.
Jones, J. Enstone, Oxfordshire, victualler. *Att.* Aplin, Charlbury.
Taylor, A. Newent, Gloucestershire, shopkeeper. *Att.* Whitcombe and Co. Gloucester.
Pearson, J. Altham, Lancashire, and T. Spence, Blackburn, Lancashire, corn dealers. *Att.* Dewhurst, Blackburn.
Bowen, T. Rhodiad, Pembrokeshire, shopkeeper. *Att.* Tanner, Bristol.
Brunn, S. Charing cross, sword cutler. *Att.* Luard, New square, Lincoln's inn.
Scales, W. Kingston upon Hull, merchant. *Att.* Cotsworth, Hull.
Foss, C. Catherine court, Tower hill, merchant. *Att.* Rivington, Fenchurch buildings.
Fortnum, W. Ball alley, Lombard street, stationer. *Att.* Palmer and Co. Copthall court, Throgmorton street.

CERTIFICATES.

Nov 14.—G. Carver, Hipperhelme, Yorkshire, dealer.—J. Burnett, Preston, Lancashire, linen draper.—J. Freeman, Bermondsey, victualler.——J. Simmonds, Southampton row, Bloomsbury, upholsterer.

Nov. 21.—S. C. Pringle, Newcastle upon-Tyne, grocer.—W. Dickinson, Upholland, Lancashire, plumber.——J. Crowther and J. Watson, Manchester, cotton spinners.—E. Kendall, Tabernacle Walk, Finsbury square, tallow chandler.—T. Luckhurst, Canterbury, draper.—J. Bell, Castor, Lincolnshire, mercer.——J. Cowburn, Preston, Lancashire, calico manufacturer.—J. Hurry, Nag's Head court, Gracechurch street, merchant.—T. Gregory, Newcastle upon Tyne, drysalter.—A. I. Bing, Great Prescott street, Goodman's fields, merchant.

Nov. 24.—J. Stevens, Reading, grocer.—H. Binden, Thornbury, Gloucestershire, bacon factor.—R. Armistead, Giggleswick, Yorkshire, cotton spinner.—P. Desvignes, Rosoman street, Clerkenwell, watch case maker.—W. Finch, Westminster, dealer.

Nov. 28.—J. Hollyoake, Brixton row, Surrey, dealer.—P. Degraves, Cheapside, and T. Bainbridge, Manchester, warehousemen.——H. Keale, Liverpool, merchant.—T. Parsons, Bath, leather breeches maker.

Dec. 1.—J. Hill, Salford, Somersetshire, dealer.——T. Carden, St. Michael's alley, Cornhill, merchant.—W. Booth, Fenchurch buildings, money scrivener.——W. Lees, Liverpool, merchant.——T. Prigmore, Baker's row, Coldbath square, refiner of oil.——W. Cowperthwaite, Manchester, manufacturer.——J. Stainsby, Cornhill, woollen draper.—R. Grater, Plymouth Dock, money scrivener.

Dec. 5.——J. Roxburgh, Winchester street, insurance broker.—R. Roe and C. Moore, Bristol, merchants.—J. C. Storqueler and J. Andrade, Abchurch lane, insurance brokers.—J. Bruckner, Southampton street, Hanover square, ladies' shoemaker.—T. F. Careless, Counter street, Borough, corn chandler.——M. Macklin, Southmoulton, silversmith.—R. Meadley, Newcastle upon Tyne, pattenmaker.——T. Douglas, Gainsford street, Horsleydown, corn dealer.

STATE OF TRADE.

Lloyd's Coffee-House, 20th November, 1807.

A small fleet of India-men has lately arrived consisting of four vessels only, the Lord Eldon and Fortune from Bengal, and the Lord Keith and Ocean from Bengal and Bencoolen, their cargoes are as follows viz. Saltpetre 7050 bags. Sugar 5827 bags. Coffee 4 bags. Hemp 90 bales. Black pepper 1,450,811 lbs. White pepper 149,873 lbs. all *Company's Goods*. Cotton 1190 bales. Piece goods 4 bales. Vermillion 17 boxes. Camphor 26 boxes. Indigo 1462 chests. Raw silk 150 bales. Sugar 973 bags. Hides 10 boxes. Cotton thread 6 bales. Gum arabic 177 chests. Madeira wine 17 pipes and 7 half chests. Sal ammoniac 23 chests. Rice 2 bags. Benjamin 71 bags and 63 chests all *Privilege Goods*. Besides several other parcels of goods, the particulars of which are not yet known. The Hon. the East-India Company have declared for sale on the 4th instant the following goods viz.

Privilege 6016 bales cotton wool.—*Private-trade* 786 bales cotton wool *on Friday, 27th November*, 1807.—*Prompt 11th March*, 1808, *Company's* 37,000 cwt. Sugar on *Tuesday, December* 1, 1807.—*Prompt 19th March*, 1808. *Company's* damaged coast piece goods on Wednesday 16*th December*, 1807. *Prompt* 19*th March* 1808. We are sorry to state the market for West India produce still continues very dull indeed, however some very large sales have been lately made by public sale, little short of 7000 casks of sugar; the prices were from 52s. to 63s. per cwt. and large as this quantity may appear, it was not half the amount of what was offered for sale, but purchasers were not to be had at even reduced prices. This article scarcely leaves the planter 15s. per cwt. net for his sugar, whereas to pay him for his labour requires at least 26s. per cwt. thus unfortunately are the planters and the West India merchants circumstanced, with over-loaded warehouses full of produce, and the latter respectable body of men labouring under heavy advances of money for their disbursement of duties, freight, insurance, warehouse rent &c. &c. We however expect *that* will receive some aid, through the medium of parliament at its next meeting.

The trade of Portugal may now be stated as suspended with this country, but the quantity of wine lately imported is full three years consumption; and ere that time arrives, we shall hope the usual channel of obtaining it will be once more opened. At all events, in spite of all the plans of the *French Emperor*, Britain will not want wine, or any other produce of that country now under his grasp. It has been a fortunate circumstance for the *British Factory* and British merchants resident at Lisbon and Oporto that by the timely intimation given to them by order of the Prince Regent, they have got safe home, with almost all their property, for as the Porteguese pay in wine our merchants took the wise precaution of securing themselves by such payment, ere they took leave of the country. In our humble opinion, the total prohibition of French produce particularly the article of *brandy* should instantly take place; as by continuing its importation the Frenchman gets *gold* out of this country for it, and the American ship owner pockets the remainder for commission for purchasing, neutralizing it, and likewise his freight: thus do we pay two parties undeserving of our support. With all the manœuvres of *Buonaparté* he cannot prevent even the Dutch trading with us, as several vessels have entered at our custom house lately from Holland, and many more are expected, loaded with all kinds of French, Flemish, Dutch, and Italian, merchandize; nor is he able to stop our friendly intercourse with Russia.

We are happy to state from undoubted authority that some capital returns have already arrived from South America, and one instance has been of old unsaleable shop goods having produced a London adventurer full 300 per cent. on his invoice, the trade therefore, if possible to obtain it, would prove desirable. *Irish linens* and *cambrics* bear an uncommon price in that country, and almost any quantity of them could be sold, if made up in small pieces of eight or nine yards in length. In one week our import into London *alone* from Virginia, has been 59,496 cwt. of tobacco: and from France 400 hhds of claret: two articles which bring in a considerable revenue to the state.

LONDON IMPORTS, FROM OCTOBER 16 TO NOVEMBER 20.

Hides, Hambro'	No. 10,370	Skins, Calf —	doz. 3,804
B. Ayres — —	5,889	Goat — — —	4,323
Horse — — —	1,951	Mogadore do. —	—
West India — —	—	Lisb. Lamb	No. 110,006
Hemp, Petersb.	bales 9,611	Kid — — —	125,437
Riga — — — —	478	Others — — —	—
Flax, Petersb. — — —		Corn, Wheat —	lasts 45
Others — — — —		Barley — — —	87
Iron, Petersb.	bars 65,169	Beans — — — —	55
Swedish — —	21,785	Oats — — — —	529
Rags, Hambro'	bags 735	Peas — — — —	103
Italian — — —	472	Wine, Port —	pipes 5,139
Wool, Spanish —	1,751	Others — — —	1,440
German — — —	132	Wood, Dant. Fir	ps. 11,900
S. America — —	—	Norway do. —	2,180
Others — — —	2,138	Dant. Deals —	c. 30,847
Cotton, W. India —	—	Norway do. —	50,062
Surinam, &c. — —	—	Sugar — —	hhd. 4,706
Brazil — —	bales 225	Coffee — — — —	—
Demerara — — —		Brandy — —	pipes 1,451
Georgia — — —	9	Gin — — — —	102
East India — —	39	Rum — — — —	48
Smyrna — — —	5	Tallow cks. 5,715,	bales 251
Barbadoes — — —		Flour — — — —	—

PRICE OF MEAT.*

Smithfield, per stone of 8lb. to sink the offal.

	Beef.	Mutton.	Veal.	Pork.	Lamb.
Oct. 26	4s. 0d.	4s. 2d.	5s. 6d.	6s. 0d.	——
31	4 8	4 10	5 6	5 8	——
Nov. 7	4 4	4 6	5 8	6 0	——
14	4 4	4 4	7 6	7 0	5 0

Newgate and Leadenhall, by the carcase.

Oct.	18	3	6	4	0	5	4	5	8	5 0
	24	3	8	4	0	5	8	5	8	——
	31	3	10	4	2	6	0	6	4	——
Nov.	7	3	6	3	10	5	0	5	4	5 6
	14	3	6	4	2	6	0	5	8	5 6

	St. James'.* Hay.	Straw.	Whitechapel.* Hay.	Straw.
Oct. 18	£6 10 0	£2 19 0	£6 2 0	£2 10 0
24	6 0 0	2 2 0	6 0 0	2 2 0
31	6 0 0	1 19 0	6 6 0	2 2 0
Nov. 7	6 0 0	2 2 0	6 6 0	2 2 0
14	6 0 0	2 5 0	6 10 0	2 2 0

PRICE OF HOPS.

Bags.		Pockets.	
Kent	£4 15 to £5 12	Kent	£4 15 to £6 15
Sussex	4 10 — 5 5	Sussex	5 0 — 6 15
Essex	4 10 — 5 5	Farn.	8 8 — 10 0

PRICE OF LEATHER.*

Butts, 50 to 56lb. each	24d
Dressing Hides	17½d
Crop Hides for cutting	22½
Flat Ordinary	20
Calf Skins, 30 to 40lb. per dozen, per lb.	32
Ditto 50 to 70	36

TALLOW,* London average per stone of 8lb. 4s. 0d.

Soap, yellow, 61s.; mottled, 88s.; curd, 92s.

Candles, per dozen, 11s. 0d.; moulds, 12s. 0d.

COALS IN THE RIVER.

	Sunderland.	Newcastle.
Oct. 24	39s. 6d. to 43s. 0d.	41s. 0d. to 52s. 0d.
31	42 0 — 45 6	27 0 — 53 6
Nov. 7	42 0 — 44 0	44 6 — 53 0
14	42 0 — 45 0	45 0 — 53 0

Delivered at 12s. per chaldron advance.

PRICE OF BREAD.

	Peck Loaf.	Half Peck.	Quartern.
Oct. 24	3s. 8d.	1s. 10d.	0s. 11
31	3 5	1 8½	0 10½
Nov. 7	3 5	1 8¼	0 10¼
14	3 5	1 8½	0 10¼

Those marked thus *, are taken at the highest Price of the market.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE—Aug. 20.

Amsterdam	35-9	Leghorn	49¾
Ditto at sight	35-1	Genoa	45½
Rotterdam c.f.	11-5	Venice, *n. C.*	52
Hamburgh	34-6	Lisbon	60
Altona	34-7	Oporto	60
Paris liv.	23-18	Dublin	10¼
Ditto 2 us.	24-2	Cork	11¼
Bourdeaux	24-2	PRICES OF BULLION.	
Cadiz	39½	Portugal gold in	£. s. d.
Madrid	40	coin&bars, per oz.	0 0 0
Bilboa	39½	New dollars	5 5 0
Naples	42	Silver in bars	0 0 0

Agio B. of Holland 5½ per cent

LONDON WEEKLY RETURNS OF WHEAT.

Oct. 24	7330	quarters. Average	63s.	3¼d
31	5121	— — — —	63	2¾
Nov. 7	5702	— — — —	63	4¼
14	3623	— — — —	63	4¾

FLOUR.

Oct. 24	12,785	sacks. Average	59s.	3d
31	21,278	— — — —	54	10
Nov. 7	15,395	— — — —	54	6½
14	12,901	— — — —	54	5½

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

Oct.	11 o'clock Night.	Noon 1 o'clock.	8 o'clock Morning.	Barom. Inches	Leslie's Hydrom.	
21	55	63	54	29,46	20	Fair
22	52	56	50	,31	0	Rain
23	46	51	41	,24	14	Cloudy
24	38	53	46	,39	10	Showery
25	47	55	50	,65	27	Fair
26	51	55	44	,62	10	Cloudy
27	46	50	46	,50	0	Rain
28	37	45	40	,78	7	Fair
29	40	52	46	,52	6	Cloudy
30	39	50	46	,48	0	Cloudy
31	45	50	46	,55	7	Fair
Nov.						
1	46	52	47	,62	15	Fair
2	46	51	50	,68	18	Fair
3	42	47	37	,23	25	Fair
4	40	46	35	,45	17	Fair
5	35	50	47	,45	10	Cloudy
6	40	49	46	,51	27	Fair
7	45	51	44	,32	18	Fair
8	44	45	40	,20	12	Fair
9	35	43	41	,45	24	Fair
10	35	48	38	,22	20	Fair
11	37	42	32	,38	8	Fair
12	31	38	32	,85	6	Fair
13	32	38	35	,96	10	Cloudy
14	35	42	37	30,03	4	Cloudy
15	42	44	42	29,98	7	Cloudy
16	44	45	41	,89	10	Cloudy
17	40	43	39	,84	7	Cloudy
18	39	40	32	,56	10	Cloudy
19	33	37	41	,16	0	Snow
20	41	40	32	28,72	12	Stormy

The Average Prices of Navigable Canal Shares, Dock Stock, and Fire Office Shares, at the Office of Mr. Scott, 28, New Bridge Street, Blackfriars, London.

Leeds and Liverpool Canal, £174 per share.—and dividend of £4 for the last half year.—Monmouthshire £90.—Grand Junction £90 to £91. 10s. including a half yearly dividend of £1 10s. per share.—Ellesmere £55 to 56.—Croydon £55. Basingstoke £28 7s. Lancaster £18.—Kennett and Avon £20.—Subscription 10s. premium to par.—West India Dock stock £149 to 150 per cent.—London Dock stock £111 to 112.—Globe Insurance £112.

To Bengal, Madras, or China..... 12 *gs.*
Ditto out and home..... 12 *gs.*
Senegambia..... 10 *gs.*
Madeira..... 6 *gs.* ret. 3
Windward and Leeward Islands..... 8 *gs.* ret. 4*l.*
Jamaica..... 8 *gs.* ret. 4*l.*
South Whale-fishery and back..... 20 *gs.*
Un. States of America (Brit. ships) 10 *gs.* ret. 5*l.*
Ditto (American ships)..... 5 *gs.*
Malaga and places adjacent..... 10 *gs.* ret. 5*l*
Salonica, Gallipoli, &c..... 20 *gs.* ret. 10
Lisbon and Oporto..... ——
Riga, Revel, Narva, or Petersburgh ..... 10 *gs.*
Carron, Leith, Perth, and Aberdeen ..... 2 *gs.*
Glasgow..... 2½ *gs.*
Dublin, Cork, Waterford, Newry, Belfast, and Londonderry..... 2½ *gs.*
Limerick, Galway, or Sligo..... 4 *gs. ret.* 2
Portsm. Spith. Poole, or Isle of Wight.. 1½ *gs.*
Weymouth, Exeter, Dartm. or Plym..... 2 *gs.*
Bristol, Wales, Chester, Liverp. Whith .. 2 *gs.*
Yarmouth, Lynn, Hull, Newcastle, &c... 1½ *gs.*
Alderney, Guernsey, or Jersey..... 2 *gs.*
Inverness, Shetland, Orkney Islands..... 1½ *gs.*
Tonningen (neutrals)..... 2 *gs.*
Gottenburg, Christiana, &c..... 5 *gs.*
Stockholm and places adjacent ..... 6 *gs.*
Musquito shore, Honduras, places adjacent 10 *gs.*
Newfoundland, Coast of Labradore.....6 *gs.* ret. 3
Cape G. H. or St. Helena (Comp. ships).... 4 *gs*

Liverpool, Bristol, &c. to Dublin, Waterford, or Cork..... 1½ *gs.*
Oporto or Lisbon..... ——
Gibraltar..... 8 *gs.* ret. 4
Madeira..... 6 *gs.* ret. 3
Jamaica 6*gs.* ret. 3*l.* Leeward Islands 6 *gs.* ret 4*l*
Un. States of America (Brit. ship.).... 8 *gs.* ret. 4*l*
Ditto..... (American ships)..... 5 *gs.*

Dublin, Cork, Waterford, &c.

To London..... 1½ *gs.*
Lisbon and Oporto..... ——
United States of America (Brit. ships) 8 *gs.* ret. 4
Ditto (American ships)..... 5 *gs.*
West Indies 6 *gs* ret. 4*l*..... Jamaica 6 *gs.* ret. 3*l*
Liverpool or Chester ..... 20*s.*
The Baltic, to Yarmouth, Lynn, Hull, Gainsbro', Newcastle, Whitby, Leith, Portsmouth, Exeter, Plymouth or London.... 4 *gs.*
Bristol, Liverp. Lancast. Dublin,&c..... 4 *gs.*
Poole and *Dartm.—Exeter* and *Plym.* to Newfoundland..... 6*gs.*r.4*l*
Newfoundland to Jamaica, and Leeward Islands ..... 15 *gs.*
To Lisbon or Oporto..... 15 *gs.* ret. 5
To any one port in the Unit. Kingdom 8 *gs.* ret. 4
Jamaica to the U. States of America 15 *gs* w.r.
To Quebec, Montreal, Newfoundland.... 12 *gs.*
To any one port in the Unit. King..... 10 *gs.*
Windw. and Leew. Isl. to Un. States Am. 10 *gs.*
East Indies to London..... 12 *gs.*

Prices Current, November 20, 1807.

American pot-ash, per cwt.	£2	10	0	to £3	2	6	Logwood chips———	£11	10	0 to £12	0	0
Ditto pearl	2	14	0	3	10	0	Madder, Dutch crop, cwt.	4	5	0	5	5	0
Brandy, Coniac ....gal.	1	1	0	1	2	0	Mahogany———ft.	0	1	2	0	2	4
Ditto Spanish	0	19	0	1	0	0	Oak plank, Dantz. —last	11	0	0	12	0	0
Camphire, refined.. .lb.	0	4	8	0	4	10	Ditto American —	none			—		
Ditto unrefined, cwt.	15	0	0	20	0	0	Oil, Lucca,—25 gal. jar	16	15	0	17	10	0
Cochineal, garbled....lb.	0	18	0	1	8	0	Ditto spermaceti —ton	85	0	0	90	0	0
Ditto East-India ..	0	2	6	0	5	3	Ditto whale ———	23	0	0	25	0	0
Coffee, fine .....cwt.	5	10	0	6	0	0	Ditto Florence, ½ chest	2	17	0	3	0	0
Ditto ordinary	3	10	0	4	5	0	Pitch, Stockholm —cwt.	0	13	0	0	14	6
Cotton-wool, Surinam, lb.	0	1	9	0	1	11	Quicksilver ———lb.	0	3	9	0	3	10
Ditto Jamaica ..	0	1	4½	0	1	6	Raisins, bloom ——cwt.	4	12	0	7	10	0
Ditto Smyrna....	0	1	5	0	1	7	Rice, Carolina ———	1	8	0	2	2	0
Ditto East-India..	0	1	3	0	1	4	Ditto East-India———	none			—		
Currants, Zant ....cwt.	4	0	0	4	6	0	Rum, Jamaica ——gal.	0	3	1	0	4	0
Deals, Dantz..... piece	1	16	0	1	19	0	Ditto Leeward I. ——	0	2	6	0	3	2
Ditto Petersburgh .. H.	22	0	0		—		Saltpetre, East-India, cwt.	2	11	0	2	12	0
Ditto Stockholm		—			—		Shellack———	5	0	0	10	0	0
Elephants Teeth ....cwt.	30	0	0	34	0	0	Thrown-silk, Italian, lb.	1	10	0	2	12	6
———Scrivell	18	0	0	24	0	0	Raw-silk, Ditto ——	0	17	0	1	13	6
Flax, Riga..... ton	69	0	0	70	0	0	Ditto China——	1	8	0	1	10	6
Ditto Petersburgh	72	0	0	73	0	0	Ditto Beng. novi	0	14	0	1	6	0
Galls, Turkey.....cwt.	5	5	0	7	0	0	Ditto organzine	1	9	0	1	17	0
Geneva, Hollands ..gal.	1	1	0	1	2	0	Tar, Stockholm ——bar.	1	10	0	1	11	6
Ditto English	0	8	3	0	12	0	Tin in blocks ———cwt.	6	6	0		—	
Gum Arabic, Turkey, cwt.	6	0	0	11	15	0	Tobacco, Maryl. ——lb.	0	0	5	0	1	1
Ditto Sandrach	6	18	0	9	0	0	Ditto Virginia ———	0	0	4½	0	0	10
Ditto Tragacanth	19	0	0	20	10	0	Whale-fins ———ton	30	0	0	32	10	0
Ditto Seneca.....	5	5	0	6	6	0	Red port———pipe	70	0	0	100	0	0
Hemp, Riga..... ton	64	0	0		—		Lisbon ———	88	0	0	90	0	0
Ditto Petersburgh	64	0	0		—		Madeira ———	70	0	0	120	0	0
Indigo, Carraccoa..... lb.	0	9	6	0	11	0	Sherry ———butt	80	0	0	98	0	6
Ditto East-India	0	3	6	0	12	0	Mountain ———	70	0	0	80	0	0
Iron, British, bars, ton	15	0	0	16	0	0	Vidonia ——— pipe	72	0	0	80	0	0
Ditto Norway	24	0	0	25	0	0	Calcavella ———	84	0	0	95	0	0
Ditto Swedish	25	0	0	26	0	0	Claret———hogs.	50	0	0	90	0	0
Ditto Archangel———		—			—		Tallow, English——cwt.	3	8	6		—	
Lead in pigs———fod.	30	0	0		—		Ditto Russia, white —	2	2	0		—	
Ditto red ——— ton	28	0	0	29	0	0	Ditto —— yellow—	3	6	0		—	
Ditto white ———	48	0	0	49	0	0	Wax, Guinea ———	7	0	0	10	10	0

STATE OF THE ROYAL NAVY, NOVEMBER, 1807.——Grand Total, 1057.

	Of the line.	50 to 44 guns.	Frigates.	Sloops.	Gun-brigs.	Total.
In Commission.....	146	21	180	219	224	790
Building.....	44	0	21	14	10	89
In Ordinary.....	45	13	57	47	16	178

Daily Prices of STOCKS, from 20th OCTOBER, to 20th NOVEMBER, 1807.

	Bank Stk.	3 p. Cent. Reduced.	3 p. Cents. Consols.	¾ p. Cent. Cons. 1780.	3 per Cent. Def.	Navy 5 per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Consol. Short Anns.	5 p. Cent. 1797.	Omnium.	Imperial 3 p. Cen	Ditto Annuities.	India Stock.	India Scrip.	India Bonds.	South Sea Stock.	Old Annuit.	New Ditto.	Navy and Vict. Bills.	3d. Exched. Bills.	3½ d. Ditto.	Lottery Tickets. £. s. d.	Consols for Acct.	Irish Omnium.	5 p. Cent. Irish
Oct. 20	225	61⅛	62⅛	79½	—	96¼	17⅛	—	—	½ D	—	—	173	—	par	—	—	—	—	—	4 P	—	62⅝	—	91
21	225½	61¼	62¼	79⅝	—	96⅜	17⅛	—	—	½ D	—	—	—	—	1P	—	—	—	—	—	4 P	—	62¾	—	—
22	—	62⅛	62⅛	79⅝	—	96⅜	17⅛	—	—	½ D	—	—	—	—	par	—	—	—	—	—	3 P	—	62⅞	—	—
23	—	61⅞	62⅛	79⅝	—	96⅜	17⅛	—	—	½ D	—	—	—	—	1D	—	—	—	—	—	2 P	—	62⅞	—	—
24	—	61⅞	62⅛	79⅝	—	96⅜	17⅛	—	—	½ D	—	—	—	—	par	—	—	—	—	—	4 P	—	62⅞	—	—
26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27	—	61⅝	62⅛	79⅝	—	96	17 ⅞	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	par	—	—	—	—	—	3 P	—	62⅞	—	—
28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29	224	61⅞	62⅛	79⅝	—	97	17 ⅞	—	—	½ D	—	—	—	—	par	—	—	—	—	—	4 P	—	62⅞	—	—
30	224	61⅞	62⅛	80¼	—	97¼	17 ⅞	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	par	—	—	—	—	—	5 P	—	62⅞	—	—
31	—	62	62⅛	80¼	—	97¼	17⅞	—	—	par	—	—	—	—	par	—	—	—	—	—	5 P	—	62⅞	—	—
Nov. 2	—	62⅛	62⅝	80⅜	—	97⅜	17 ⅞	—	—	¼ P	61⅛	7 ⅞	—	—	par	—	—	—	—	—	3 P	—	63¼	—	—
3	224½	61⅝	62⅝	80⅜	—	97½	17⅞	—	—	¼ P	61⅛	7⅞	175	—	1D	—	—	—	—	—	4 P	—	63⅜	—	—
4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	225½	62⅜	63	81⅛	—	98	17 ⅞	—	—	¼ P	—	—	—	—	1D	—	—	—	—	—	2 P	—	63⅝	—	—
6	225½	62⅜	63	80⅜	—	98⅛	17 ⅞	—	—	¼ P	61⅛	7⅛	175¼	—	1D	—	—	—	—	—	2 P	—	63⅝	—	—
7	225½	62⅜	63	80⅜	—	98⅛	17 ⅞	—	—	¼ P	61⅛	7⅛	175¼	—	1D	—	—	—	—	—	2 P	—	63⅝	—	—
9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	225	62⅜	63¼	80⅜	—	98	17⅛	—	—	¼ P	—	7⅛	175½	—	par	—	—	—	—	—	4 P	—	63⅝	—	—
11	—	62⅜	63¼	80⅜	—	98¼	17⅛	—	—	¼ P	61⅛	7⅛	176	—	par	—	—	—	—	—	3 P	—	63⅝	—	—
12	225	62⅜	63¼	80⅜	—	98	17⅛	—	—	¼ P	—	7½	176¼	—	1D	—	—	—	—	—	3 P	—	63⅝	—	—
13	225	62⅜	63⅜	80⅜	—	98	17 ⅛	—	—	¼ P	61⅛	—	—	—	par	—	—	—	—	—	2 P	—	63⅝	—	—
14	—	62⅜	63⅜	80⅜	—	98	17 ⅛	—	—	¼ P	—	7 ⅞	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 P	21 10 0	63¾	—	—
16	—	63⅛	64	81	—	98⅜	18⅛	—	—	1¼	—	—	—	—	par	—	—	—	—	—	1 P	—	64	—	—
17	225½	62⅞	63¼	80⅞	—	98½	17⅛	—	—	¼	—	7⅛	180	—	par	—	—	—	—	—	3 P	—	63⅞	—	—
18	—	63	63¼	80⅞	—	98⅝	17⅛	—	—	¼	—	7⅛	—	—	par	—	—	—	—	—	4 P	—	63⅞	—	—
19	225½	62⅞	63⅛	80⅝	—	98⅜	17⅛	—	—	¼	62⅛	7⅛	180	—	par	—	—	—	—	—	3 P	—	63¾	—	—
20	—	62¾	63¼	80⅝	—	98¼	17⅛	—	—	¼	—	—	179½	—	par	—	—	—	—	—	4 P	—	63¾	—	—